

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4557.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

PRICE
SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE READING ROOMS will be CLOSED from MONDAY, March 1, to THURSDAY, March 4, inclusive.
F. G. KENTON, Director and Principal Librarian.
British Museum, February, 1915.

Exhibitions.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1915.

RECEIVING DAYS.
WATER COLOURS, PASTELS, MINIATURES, BLACK AND WHITE DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, FRIDAY, March 26.
OIL PAINTINGS, SATURDAY, March 27, and MONDAY, March 29.
SCULPTURE, TUESDAY, March 30.
All works must be delivered at the Burlington Gardens Entrance. None will be received at the Focality Entrance.
Hours for the reception of works, 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Forms and Labels can be procured (during the month of March only) from the Academy. Applications by post must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope for their enclosure.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS WAR RELIEF EXHIBITION

LAST DAY, FEBRUARY 27.
10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS, 5A, PALL MALL EAST, S.W. 33rd ANNUAL EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY, 10 to 6. Admission 1s. W. GORDON MEIN, Secretary.

Educational.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

AN EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, 1915, will be held on JULY 13 and following Days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

Situations Vacant.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

MEXBOROUGH AND DISTRICT SECONDARY SCHOOL.
REQUIRED for NEXT TERM AN ASSISTANT MISTRESS with good qualifications in History and English. Games essential. Salary 110*l.*, rising by 5*l.* annually to 160*l.*, and then by special recommendation to 200*l.*
In fixing the initial salary allowance will be made for previous experience. Each year of service in a school in the West Riding will count as a year, and each year in a school outside the West Riding will count as three-quarters of a year.
Apply before MARCH 1 to
ISAAC W. CHIPP, Clerk to the Governors.
Secondary School, Mexborough.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—5 and 6, Clement's Inn, W.

MSS. WANTED AT ONCE

for
SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON (1915),
Typed or Written.

Every Contribution will be read without delay.
Write for appointment or send work, in every case enclosing stamps for reply or return of MS.

Address:
POTTER & CO., Holborn House, 22, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
Phone: Holborn 318.

Type-Writing, &c.

AUTHORS' MSS. and TYPE-WRITING of every description accurately and promptly executed. Short-hand Typists provided. Meetings, Lectures, Sermons reported.—METROPOLITAN TYPING OFFICE, 27, Chancery Lane. Tel. Central 1860.

TYPE-WRITING.—AUTHORS' MSS. a specialty. Accuracy and Dispatch.
Miss RISON, Sredita, 25, Alexandra Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Graduate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London). Research, Revision, Short-hand.—CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING OFFICE, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.
Telephone: 2308 City.

TYPE-WRITING and DUPLICATING executed promptly and accurately.—F. BATE, 33, Bushwood Road, Kew, Surrey.

AUTHORS' MSS. Intelligently Type-written. Literary Assistance (experienced). Research. Indexing. Libraries Catalogued. Charges moderate.—Miss TAPP, Rosebank, Great Elms Road, Bromley, Kent.

TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully and promptly executed at home. Duplicating and Copying, Translations, Short-hand. Cambridge Local.—Miss NANCY McFARLANE, 11, Palmeira Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS

TYPE-WRITTEN WITH COMPLETE ACCURACY

Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed.
References to well-known Writers.

M. STUART, The Croft, Bellingdon Road, Chessham, Bucks.

Catalogues.

BOOKS (over 1,000,000 volumes) on Literary, Educational, Law, Medical, Technical and all other subjects. Second-hand at half prices; New at 25 per cent discount. CATALOGUES post free. State wants. Books sent on approval.—W. & G. FOYLE, 121-123, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

BOOKS.—MONTHLY CATALOGUES of RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS post free. Thousands of Volumes in General Literature listed at 1*l.* and 2*l.*. Topography, Genealogy, Art, Americana, Early Printed Books, Autographs, Prints, &c.—R. ATKINSON, 97, Sunderland Road, Forest Hill, London.

BERTRAM DOBELL, SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER and PUBLISHER.

77, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.
A large Stock of Old and Rare Books in English Literature, including Poetry and the Drama—Shakespeareana—First Editions of Famous Authors—Manuscripts—Illustrated Books, &c. CATALOGUES free on application.

MAGGS BROS.,

109, Strand, London, W.C.
DEALERS IN RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS, PRINTS, AND AUTOGRAPHS.
CATALOGUES sent post free to all parts of the World.
Export orders solicited.
Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Bibliolite London."
Telephone: "Gerrard 4684."

BOOKS—ALL OUT OF PRINT and RARE BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Book-finder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected from my various lists. Special list of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Arthur Symonds, Romantic Movement in English Poetry; William Blake, 1st Edn., 6*s.* each; Hirsch, Genius and Degeneration, 4*s.* 6*d.* Who's Who, 1914, new, 1*5s.* for 6*s.*

Sales by Auction.

Books in Various Branches of Literature.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 113, Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, March 4, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, BOOKS in VARIOUS BRANCHES of LITERATURE, including First Editions of Modern Novelists and Poets—Illustrated Books—Books of Travel, including many on Africa, and the Writings of Sir Richard Burton—Court Memoirs and Modern Historical Works—the Re-issue of the Dictionary of National Biography, 35 vols.—The Border Edition of the Waverley Novels, 43 vols., &c. Also a few curious and interesting Books in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Literature.
To be viewed and Catalogues had.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of THREE LECTURES
given by Miss HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM at Crosby Hall.

Lecture I. PERSONA: THE MASK.
Lecture II. PSYCHE: THE SOUL.
Lecture III. "MORS JANUA VITÆ."

These Lectures appeared in *The Athenæum* of APRIL 25, and five following numbers. A few complete Sets of the Six Issues may now be obtained.

Price 3*s.* post free.

THE ATHENÆUM OFFICE,
11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, £1 8*s.*; Foreign, £1 10*s.* 6*d.* Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

The Publishers will be much obliged to any reader who will acquaint them with any difficulty that may be experienced in obtaining copies of the paper.

Office:—

11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY MORNING at 8.30.

Printers.

CATALOGUE PRINTING.—Estimates for BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES and GENERAL PRINTING will be submitted with pleasure by THE ATHENÆUM PRESS, who have a wide experience in this branch of Printing.

11 and 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Telegrams: BUCOBOS, LONDON. Telephone: CENTRAL 2130.

Miscellaneous.

A SOCIETY REQUIRING A PERMANENT OFFICE.

With occasional use of large Meeting and other Rooms, preferably in THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BLOOMSBURY OR WESTMINSTER.
Invites suggestions from a similar Society with a view to taking a house jointly.

Address Z., care of Messrs. JONES & YARRELL,
19, Ryder Street, S.W.

ARTICLES WANTED FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

CHINA, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, RUSSIA.

For further information apply to F.,

ATHENÆUM PRESS, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.
Funds exceed £39,000.
Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:
The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.
President:
Col. The Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON, M.A. J.P. M.P.

Treasurer:
THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.
OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Seventy, the Men receiving 2*5s.* and the Women 20*s.* per annum each.
The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 2*5s.* a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.
The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 2*5s.*, and One Woman, 20*s.*, and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Laws on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 2*5s.* per annum for One Man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1890.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than sixty years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution; and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

MARCH.

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE. By J. Ellis Barker
THE WAR OF PURIFICATION: a Dutchman's View. By I. I. Brants
CHINA AND THE WAR. By Sir Francis Pigott, late Chief Justice of Hong Kong
SELF-APPOINTED STATESMEN. By J. O. P. Bland
NEUTRALITY VERSUS WAR: New Considerations in an Old Cause. By Sir Thomas Barclay, Vice-President of the Institute of International Law
THE PASSING OF THE CHILD. By William A. Brend, M.B. B.Sc.
THE PROFESSIONAL CLASSES, THE WAR, AND THE BIRTH-RATE. By Mrs. Richardson
"WHEN IGNORANCE WAS BLISS": July and August in North Central Siberia. By Dora Curtis
POETRY PROPHECY AND THE WAR. By John Freeman
OUR NEW ARMIES: a Study and a Forecast. By the Rev. Canon Scott Moncreiff, D.D.
THE ALIEN ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES. By Arthur Paterson
GERMANY IN PEACE AND IN WAR: a Glimpse from Within. By R. S. Nolan
IS LOGIC EFFETE? A Criticism. By the Rev. J. E. H. Thomson, D.D.
OUR IMPERIAL SYSTEM. By Prof. J. H. Morgan
LAISSEZ-FAIRE OR PROTECTION? A Study in Half-Truths. By Douglas Graham
SEA FREIGHTS AND THE COST OF FOOD. By W. H. Renwick

London: Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd., 5, New Street Square.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly*.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle*.

VISITORS TO LONDON (AND RESIDENTS) SHOULD USE DARLINGTON'S

London and Environs.

By E. C. COOK & Sir Ed. T. COOK.

Sixth Edition, Revised, 6s.

30 Maps and Plans. 30 Illustrations.

"Very emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic*.
"A brilliant book."—*Times*.
"Particularly good."—*Academy*.
"Best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

100 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 3s. 6d.

PARIS, LYONS, and the RIVIERA.

60 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 5s.

NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 5s.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2s. 6d.

NORTH DEVON and NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2s. 6d.

SOUTH DEVON and SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE MOTOR-CAR ROADBOOK and Hotels of the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Falmouth, Sidmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Newquay, 'Lovely, Haffcombe, Lynton, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Cricketh, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Bangor, Carnarvon, Bodelgert, Snowdon, Bettws-y-Coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, the Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

Darlington Handbooks, 1s. each.

Llangollen: Darlington & Co., London: SMYTH'S.
New York and Paris: BRENTANO'S.
RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF POETRY.

By the late W. P. COURTNEY.

222

NOTES AND QUERIES

For Nov. 10, 24, 1906; Jan. 5, Feb. 2, April 13, May 25, June 8, Aug. 17, Sept. 7, Nov. 16, Dec. 7, 1907; Jan. 4, March 7, April 25, June 13, Aug. 8, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Nov. 21, 1908; Jan. 23, Feb. 20, April 24, July 24, 1909.

Price for the 22 Numbers, 7s. 6d.; or free by post, 9s.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE PLOTS FOR KINEMATOGRAPH PRODUCTIONS.

THE NORDISK FILM COMPANY, of COPENHAGEN K. DENMARK, would be pleased to consider MSS. suitable for Two and Three Reel Film Plays.

These should contain strong dramatic and exciting incidents, and as a rule not have more than two or three leading characters.

MSS. may be addressed to Copenhagen direct, or to

THE NORDISK FILMS CO., LTD.,
25, CECIL COURT, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (February 27) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The Smith Family of Combe Hay, Somerset—'The Happy Warrior' and Nelson—Holcroft Bibliography—'The Marseillaise'—De Quincey on "Time for direct intellectual culture"—Cardinal Bourne with the British Army in France—Demolition of 56, Great Queen Street—Senrab Street—The French Flag and the Trinitarian Order.

QUERIES:—Stars in Lists of India Stockholders—Pronunciation of "Chopin"—Solomon's Advice to his Son—Massacre of St. Bartholomew—South Carolina before 1776—Authors Wanted—Pidgeon Epitaph—Shewell—Edward Burton Bibliography—Old Etonians—D'Oyley's Warehouse—Polhill—John Rede—Lion with Rose—W. J. Struth—Author of Hymns Wanted—Sir R. Diccill: Sir R. Houghton—Knights Templars—W. Robinson—Silver Cakestand—Vision of the World—War—Heraldry without Tinctures—Lamoureux—Hon. and Rev. W. Shirley.

REPLIES:—Browne and Angell Families—Harrison—Green—Elizabeth Cobbold—Latin Monumental Inscriptions—Woodhouse, Poet—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Catechist at Christ Church—"Gazing-room"—'Comic Latin Grammar'—Old Westminster—"Roper's news"—Col. the Hon. Cosmo Gordon—Names of Novels Wanted—De la Croze, Historian—Order of Merit—"Cole"—"Coole"—Renton Nicholson—Mercers' Chapel—Extraordinary Births—Rev. Lewis Way—Kay and Key—Farthing Stamps—Luke Robinson—France and England Quarterly—Punctuation: its Importance—Rolls of Honour—"Wangle"—"Jacob Larwood."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society'—'Men of Genius influenced by Swedenborg'—'Albrecht Ritschl and his School'—'Fleetwood Family Records'—'Book-Prices Current.'

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (February 20) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Cirencester Booksellers and Printers—The Huns of 'Widsith'—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—'The Dramatist; or, Memoirs of the Stage'—Physiological Surnames—Locks on Rivers and Canals—The Oldest Milk-Stall in London—"Royal Oak"—The White Flag.

QUERIES:—'Brighton Customs Book'—John Trevisa—"Ronne, Wax Modeller"—"Pecca fortiter"—Marsack Queries—Red Cross Flag—Guillermo Davidsons—Savery Family—Polegate, Sussex—"Guide to Irish Fiction"—Latin Grace: "Benedictus benedictat"—The Original of Farquhar's "Scrub"—Lydgate: Reference Wanted—The Taxations of Norwich and Lincoln—Mr. Vernon, the Jacobite Mercer—Prebendary Edward Simpson—Timothy Constable—Old Yorkshire Song—Ellips and Scorpion—Author of Parody Wanted Day: Field: Summer: Whitton—Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali on the Mussulmans of India—The Royal Regiment of Artillery—Old Etonians—Pictures and Puritans—Ancient Trusts—"All's fair in love and war."

REPLIES:—Markle Hill, Hereford—"Lutheran"—Queen Henrietta Maria's Almoner—Cardinal Ippolito dei Medici—"Wastrel"—Waste Land—Old Etonians—"Le Petit Roi de Péronne"—The Ayrton Light at Westminster—Authors of Poems Wanted—Starlings taught to Speak—Perthes-les-Hurlus—Tichborne Street—Regent Circus—Retrospective Heraldry—"Tundish"—Funnel—"Forwhy"—Antonio Vieira—Francis Myne—"Conturbabatur Constantinopolitani"—"Scots"—"Scotch"—A Scarborough Warning—Clerical Directories—The Great Harry.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'William Blake, Poet and Mystic'—'Handel and the Duke of Chandos'—'The Cirencester Vestry Book during the Seventeenth Century'—'Clergy Directory'—'The Antiquary.'

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

A WEEKLY LINK WITH INDIA

THE

INDIAMAN

A Journal devoted to the affairs of India.

(With which are incorporated 'The Overland Mail' and 'The Homeward Mail').

The Paper is indispensable to every Anglo-Indian and to all who take an interest in our Dependency.

EVERY FRIDAY.**Price SIXPENCE.***Two Editions, one for India, and one for Readers at Home.*

Specimen copy forwarded post free on receipt of a post card.

Annual Subscription (including postage) £1.

THE INDIAMAN is on sale at all Bookstalls and Newsagents, but if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining copies, those interested should communicate with the Manager.

THE ORIENTAL NEWSPAPER CO., Ltd.,

16-17, Devonshire Square, London, E.C.

In an article contributed recently to the *Westminster Gazette*, Sir Harry Johnston wrote:—"If the average Englishman desires... to keep himself abreast of the intelligent in the study of foreign affairs, I recommend to his notice THE NEAR EAST."

Every one interested in the commercial development or the political and racial questions of Egypt, the Balkans, Persia, and the Levant should read

THE NEAR EAST

The Journal deals with the Affairs of all the Countries of the Near East, and of Islam from Tangier to Teheran and from the Danube to the Desert.

Special Correspondents in Constantinople, Cairo, Sofia, Smyrna, Bucharest, Belgrade, Athens, Jerusalem, Salonika, Cyprus, Alexandria, Odessa, and other important centres.

Every Friday**Price Sixpence**

THE NEAR EAST is on sale at all Bookstalls and Newsagents, but if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining copies, those interested should communicate with the Manager.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (post free) ONE POUND**THE NEAR EAST, Ltd.** 16-17, Devonshire Square, LONDON, E.C.

AN

AMERICAN GLOSSARY.

BY

RICHARD H. THORNTON

In two volumes.

This work is commended to the attention of the custodians of Public Libraries. The price is 30s. net.

'An American Glossary' is not a Slang Dictionary, though of necessity it includes specimens of vulgar diction. The illustrative quotations, which are accurately dated, number 14,000; and of these more than 11,000 belong to the period before the Civil War. In some instances a word or phrase which might be thought purely American is traced to an Elizabethan or Jacobean origin.

"The book is unusually well edited" (*Spectator*). "It will have a permanent value for the student of philology" (*Aberdeen Press*). "It is the most comprehensive and elaborate work which has yet appeared in its peculiar field" (*N.Y. World*). "It is an extensive and valuable work of much research" (*Times*). "It is quite as interesting as a novel, and, in places, as funny as a farce" (*Standard*). "It must always prove valuable to philologists who recognize the effectiveness of the historical method" (*Scotsman*). "It is an amazing collection of what are known as 'Yankeeisms'" (*Daily Express*). "We find throughout dated instances which show clearly the development of language, and give [this] careful and erudite work a status such as is accorded to the New English Dictionary" (*Athenæum*).

FRANCIS & CO., 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

From Smith, Elder & Co.'s LIST,

PARIS WAITS: 1914.

By M. E. CLARKE. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Times.—"In almost every page she instinctively seizes on and presents to us some tiny yet illuminating incident which makes the reader thrill with the self-same emotions of pride, pain, hope, and fear which moved Paris to her depths during those first awful weeks of the war."

THE HONBLE. ADELAIDE DRUMMOND.

(Retrospect and Memoir.)

By BASIL CHAMPNEYS. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

THE TOLL HOUSE.

By EVELYN ST. LEGER, Author of 'The Shape of the World,' 'The Blackberry Pickers.' Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Fifth and Cheaper Edition. Enlarged to 852 pp.

MODERN GERMANY:

Her Political and Economic Problems, her Policy, her Ambitions, and the Causes of her Success.

By J. ELLIS BARKER. Small demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL FINANCE.

By E. HILTON YOUNG, M.P. Large post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

NEW 6s. FICTION.

A FREELANCE IN KASHMIR:

A Tale of the Great Anarchy.

By Lieut.-Col. G. F. MACMUNN, D.S.O., Author of 'The Armies of India.'

Birmingham Daily Post.—"Colonel MacMunn knows his India and his history: and for this stirring story he has turned to the inviting period of the 'Great Anarchy.'"

THE FULL PRICE.

By LADY CHARNWOOD.

Morning Post.—"The analysis of character is throughout admirable. Particularly good is the progress of Margaret, during the daze of vanity, to her slow awakening as to the real needs of her nature."

A Novel by a well-known writer published anonymously.

THEY WHO QUESTION.

Punch.—"It faces the eternal problem of the reconciliation of unmerited suffering with divine compassion and justice. There is sincerity behind this book."

LA BELLE ALLIANCE.

By ROWLAND GREY, Author of 'Green Cliffs,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THE HOUSE OF THE FOXES.

By KATHARINE TYNAN, Author of 'Honey, my Honey,' 'Molly, my Heart's Delight,' &c. [March 18.]

CORNHILL

For MARCH. CONTENTS. ONE SHILLING.

WESTERN WANDERINGS—III.

Through the Eyes of Private PECKHAM.

By Major R. A. M. C. MAULEIANA: A STUDY IN JUDICIAL IRONY.

By His Honour Judge Parry

A NEWSPAPER IN TIME OF WAR. By an Editor

ZIP-ZAP-ZEPPELAN. By Lieut.-Col. G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O.

THE NEW POETS. By Arthur C. Benson

SHAKESPEARE'S GRANDDAUGHTER. By the Ven. Archdeacon Hutton, B.D.

A CAVALRYMAN AT THE FRONT. By Captain Herbert Maddick, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers

TWO SINNERS (continued). By Mrs. David G. Ritchie

Other contributions by C. L. G., the Rev. Charles S. Earle, Douglas G. Browne, and B. Paul Neuman.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO.,
15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

G. P. Putnam's Sons List

FEAR AND CONVENTIONALITY.

6/- net

By ELSIE C. PARSONS, Author of 'The Family,' &c.

"Fear of change is a part of the state of fear man has ever lived in, but out of which he began some time ago to escape."—*Extract from Preface.*

POLITICAL HISTORY OF SECESSION.

15/- net

By DANIEL WAIT HOWE.

The author traces the causes that led to the Civil War.

CHRISTIANITY AS MYSTICAL FACT.

5/- net

By RUDOLF STEINER. Edited by HARRY COLLISON, M.A.

The attempt is made, not merely to represent historically the mystic content of Christianity, but to describe the origin of Christianity from the standpoint of mystical contemplation.

THE EARTH:

7/6 net

Its Life and Death.

By A. BERGET, Professor at the Institute Océanographique.

Prof. Berget describes the various phenomena that go to make up the life of the world.

ROMANISM IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.

5/- net

By RANDOLPH H. McKIM, D.D.

"These collected letters and papers will supply Protestants with material for resistance to the claims of Rome."—*Times*.

JAVA AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

10/6 net

By ARTHUR S. WALCOTT. With 48 Illustrations and Maps.

The author takes the reader on an extended journey in and about the best known islands of the East Indies.

ELFIN SONGS OF SUNLAND.

8/- net

By CHARLES KEELER. With decorations by LOUIS KEELER.

"Louis Keeler has done some delightful drawings for this enlarged edition of the children's poems by the Californian poet."—*T.P.'s Weekly*.

HONEST BUSINESS:

5/- net

Right Conduct for Organisations of Capital and of Labour.

By AMOS K. FISKE.

The author gives a lucid explanation of the nature of business and the use of money and credit.

THE POET'S CABINET.

6/- net

Being passages, mainly poetical, from the works of GEORGE L. RAYMOND, L.H.D. Selected and arranged by MARION M. MILLER, Litt.D. Illustrations by HOWARD CRISTY.

THE LAW OF FAITH:

6/- net

With a Lawyer's Notes on the Written Law.

By JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH.

This book discusses what Faith is and how it leads men to God.

NEW FICTION.

ON THE FIGHTING LINE.

6/-

By CONSTANCE SMEDLEY, Author of 'An April Princess,' etc.

THE JESTER.

6/-

By LESLIE MOORE, Author of 'The Peacock Feather,' &c.

* * Send for Spring Announcement List.

24, BEDFORD ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FROM J. M. Dent & Sons' List

JOSEPH CONRAD'S

NEW BOOK

WITHIN

NOW READY.

THE

TIDES.

6s.

THE CHANNELS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

THE ENGLISH ESSAY

And Essayists. By Prof. HUGH WALKER. Large crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Spectator.—"There can be no question as to the wide range of reading, the Catholic taste, and the almost unflinching sympathy displayed in this volume."

THE ENGLISH DRAMA

By Prof. F. E. SCHELLING, D.Litt. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Outlook.—"An admirable handbook of its subject."

HERMAIA: A Study in Comparative Esthetics.

By COLIN McALPIN. Medium 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

In this book the author systematizes the entire world of art. The plastic arts, poetry, and music are dealt with in detailed analysis.

THE HEART OF MENDIP

By FRANCIS A. KNIGHT. Imperial 16mo, 8s. 6d. net. Illustrated.

A companion to the same Author's 'SEABOARD OF MENDIP.'

Scotsman.—"A good example of careful survey and intensive study."

THE WORKS OF

EVELYN UNDERHILL PRACTICAL MYSTICISM

Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

Nation.—"The sincere eloquence of this writer."

THE MYSTIC WAY

Medium 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

Daily Chronicle.—"This deeply interesting and most stimulating volume."

IMMANENCE A Volume of Verse

Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

Times.—"The richness and loftiness of her work."

A PLEA FOR THE THOROUGH AND UNBIASED INVESTIGATION OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

By CHAS. HERMAN LEA. SECOND AND REVISED EDITION. 1s. net; cloth, 2s. net.

Times.—"A straightforward reasoned defence of Christian Science methods."

PRO PATRIA: a Book of Patriotic Verse

By WILFRID J. HALLIDAY. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

This Anthology includes some of the old Ballads, Poems by the Great Master Poets of all times, and also contributions by Modern Authors, as SWINBURNE, RUDYARD KIPPLING, SIR HENRY NEWBOLT, ROBERT BRIDGES, &c.

Spring List of Books post free on application.

15, ALDINE HOUSE, BEDFORD ST., LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
THE EX-KHEDIVE (Abbas II.)	181
SIR ALFRED LYALL'S STUDIES IN LITERATURE	182
GERMANY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY	183
WORDS BY THE WAYSIDE	184
AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN A TURKISH HAREM	184
CANON WIDDICOMBE'S MEMORIES	185
WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA	186
AN ITALIAN DICTIONARY	187
ADDISON'S ESSAYS	188
THE EAST I KNOW	189
THE GOSPEL IN FUTUNA	189
FICTION (The Man of Iron; The Carnival of Florence; The Full Price; The Sixth Sense; The Family; The Thirty Days; Spray on the Windows; The Voice of the Turtle; The Story of Duchhurst; Lord Dudgeon; Love in a Palace; Paradise Terrestre)	190-191
BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK	192-193
NEW POEMS BY JAMES I.; BOOK-SAVING	194
LITERARY GOSSIP	194
SCIENCE—DEW-PONDS; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK	195
FINE ARTS—THE BARTHÉLEMY REY COLLECTION; EXHIBITION AT THE TWENTY-ONE GALLERY; A BASQUE INSCRIPTION; GOSSIP	196-197
MUSIC—MUSICIANS OF TO-DAY; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	197-198
DRAMA—ENGLISH DRAMA; THE GROWTH OF ENGLISH DRAMA; GOSSIP	198

LITERATURE

THE EX-KHEDIVE.

It must have been a great relief to Lord Cromer to be free at last to unburden his mind on the subject of 'Abbas II.,' the unlucky young puppet who "committed political suicide" last December when he threw in his lot with the Germano-Turks. One always thinks of Abbas II. as a youth, because he was only "a petulant boy," in Lord Cromer's words, when he was suddenly called to the Khedivate on Taufik's early death in January, 1892. But now at forty he is, of course, for an Oriental, quite middle-aged, and he sat on his father's—shall we say "throne"?—for all but twenty-two years, a duration of power at which many previous rulers of Egypt would have been gratefully surprised. They were not happy years, perhaps, though to an adventurous mind the excitement of playing even a losing game against Lord Cromer must have been great, and it must not be supposed that the British Agent held all the winning cards. These were the days before the Entente, and the presence of French and Russian "jokers" in the pack suggested surprises. Nevertheless, in skill of the game it was a very unequal match, and one is sorry for a young man placed in a thoroughly false position. Had his father's premature death been contemplated, care would, no doubt, have been taken to prepare the future Khedive for the anomaly and unreality of his position. He would have been properly trained to view the essential situation with open and candid eyes, and to accept the necessary limitations of his office, which, like certain other appointments, was held "for life or during good

Abbas II. By the Earl of Cromer. (Macmillan & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

behaviour." Abbas had no such initiation. He came straight from college at Vienna, full of dreams and ambitions wholly incompatible with the political conditions of Egypt. He would be a second Ismail, just as the Kaiser apes Napoleon; but the grandiose days of Ismail were long past, and no Khedive was possible who could not adapt himself to the policy of getting on well with the British Government and its representative at Cairo.

This Abbas most consistently declined to do. The moment Lord Cromer saw him he discovered his intended rôle: "the young Khedive," he wrote to Lord Salisbury, "is going to be very *Egyptian*." It was not that he cared a *para* about the people, as Taufik had cared, now and then, in his indolent, unintelligent way. Abbas was not stupid; he had an alert mind; but, as Lord Cromer says, he "took little real interest in any matters which affected the welfare of the Egyptian population." He posed as a patriot, but

"his ebullitions of patriotism were generally reserved for occasions where some imaginary slight had been inflicted on himself."

"His character was overbearing and arbitrary."

"He was unjust in the exercise of such authority as he possessed."

"He was more mindful of his personal dignity and position, as to which he was very sensitive, than he was of the true interests of his subjects."

"I never knew him to take any real interest in the larger questions of internal administration."

"His main wish in life apparently was to enrich himself by every possible means in his power. As a matter of fact, he did amass great wealth, which he squandered, and eventually got himself into a very embarrassing financial position."

Though he kept generally within the letter of the law, his modes of acquiring "Naboth's vineyards," his appropriation of his relatives' fortunes, and his administration of the wealthy religious trusts called Wakfs, amounted, in Lord Cromer's judgment, to "flagrant abuses" of his power. Though he writes with "no feeling of personal animosity," for which, indeed, there was no call, Lord Cromer evidently chafed under the restraints of diplomatic intercourse—always courteous—with the "petulant boy," and his portrait of the pinchbeck patriot is not flattering. That he should have drawn it so severely is due to the need for correcting the many "plausible apologies" persistently put up for Abbas, not only, as he believes, "by interested, half-informed, or deluded political observers," but also by many private persons who were deceived by the ex-Khedive's pleasant manner. He was much more agreeable to talk to than Taufik, as the present writer remembers; but his cigarettes—which he did not himself smoke—were quite as bad.

If the portrait is repelling, the original had no cause to complain of any lack of patience or toleration on the part of his British guardian—if so undiplomatic a term may be permitted. Lord Cromer shared the generous feeling which has

prompted many apologists for the young Khedive's early bravado. He felt that much consideration must be shown towards a raw cub brought up with ideas too big for his digestion. "The young Khedive," he wrote in November, 1892, to Lord Rosebery, who, most fortunately, was at the Foreign Office during the whole of the decisive battle for British supremacy in Egypt, "has been very foolish about a number of small things, but he is so young and inexperienced that he ought not to be judged harshly." It was not, however, easy "to draw the line between the indulgence due to youth, and the severity necessary to prevent youthfulness from incurring the consequences of its own unreflecting and headstrong folly." Poor foolish Abbas, surrounded by Anglophobe sycophants, who were covetous of the traditional fleshpots and perpetually chanting a Turkish or Arabic version of Voltaire's lines, "Ah! Combien Monseigneur Doit être content de Lui-même!" did not realize the rock against which his little potter's vessel was going to be broken in pieces. When he took to dismissing summarily his Ministers without consulting the British Consul-General, whose policy they (more or less) carried out, it was time to "draw the line." Many things besides the chorus of sycophants had encouraged the Khedive: Lord Cromer's silent patience under his querulous complaints; the growth of "progressive" ideas in England in regard to Oriental autonomy; above all, the accession of Gladstone to power and the revival of the chimera of evacuation. In one of those pregnant sentences which he knows well how to use, Lord Cromer lays it down that "it is dangerous for an Oriental to base any political calculations on his own estimate of the state of party politics in England." Tigrane Pasha and the other Anglophobes did not realize that Lord Rosebery at the Foreign Office was just Lord Salisbury—only more so. In the crisis of Mustafa Fehmi's dismissal the British Agent got the full support of Lord Rosebery, who, in fact, did exactly what Lord Cromer "suggested." Armed with telegraphic approval, the "Proconsul"—to use the favourite word for once—proceeded characteristically "to settle the matter locally, without the necessity arising of further reference to London." A way out was found for Abbas, who naturally yielded.

It is true that the device of appointing Riaz Pasha as Prime Minister turned out to be a mistake. Instead of converting the Khedive from his Anglophobia, Riaz himself became the Khedive's zealous convert. He had been chosen because he was the only possible Mohammedan, the "Gallicized Moslems" of the Palace carrying no weight among the Faithful; but the result was to encourage every possible obstruction to English influence and material reforms. The opposition among the people of Egypt was, indeed, "hollow and fictitious." There was no genuine or widespread discontent, for taxation was low and equitable. No one outside the Palace clique wanted the English to go; the disaffected would have

been dismayed if they had been taken at their word; but they had no objection to signing petitions. As an old village sheikh, who later signed a memorial to the Sultan of Turkey in favour of the withdrawal of the English from Egypt, confessed, smiling amiably:—

"It is all empty words. I often say to my camel or to my horse, 'Curses on you! May Allah strike you dead, O son of a pig!' If I thought it would really happen, I should be silent; but I know that the beast will remain unharmed. So also I know that the English will stay here, whether I sign a petition or not. What does it matter then? I please our lord the Khedive; the English remain all the same and look after my interests, and every one is happy all round."

Nevertheless, when nearly all the Egyptian officials, following Riāz, turned towards what they fondly imagined to be the rising sun, and flouted English counsels, something had to be done. Lord Cromer advised a strengthening of the army of occupation; a British regiment on its way from India was detained at Cairo; Lord Rosebery wrote a great and memorable dispatch; and the trouble for the time was over. Officials hastened to lick the dust, and a visit of Abbas to Constantinople resulted in a snubbing from Abdu-l-Hamid, who was far too shrewd to meddle in the quarrels of his nominal vassal. Then came the famous "Frontier Incident," when the Khedive insulted Lord Kitchener and the Egyptian army, and did his utmost—not for the only time—to stir up mutiny. It was not a matter to be passed over. A few firm words from Lord Cromer, backed energetically by Lord Rosebery, and Abbas was forced to eat his words. It sounds rather brutal, but the whole future prosperity of Egypt was at stake. Had the Khedive been allowed to go unproved, the great work which Lord Cromer was building up with almost incredible patience and success would have been ruined. It was the final victory, and no further lessons of equal severity were needed.

Lord Cromer has told, with perfect frankness and directness, the story of his early relations with the ex-Khedive, which could not be told so long as he was on the throne. His long patience with the petty interferences of Abbas was often misunderstood, not by Abbas alone. People in Cairo said that "Cromer was getting lazy and weak." They thought the hand had lost its grip, when, in fact, it was only withheld till the time was ripe. No one can read this narrative of the critical struggle of 1892-5 without a deeper conviction than ever of the immense work achieved by the creator of modern Egypt.

In an interesting Preface Lord Cromer touches upon some of the events which have occurred since he left Egypt in 1907. His view of the policy of his trusted former lieutenant, Sir Eldon Gorst, is that it was inevitable, and that, though it was a failure and put the political clock back, it failed less than it would have done in less able hands. Gorst had to face a situation when what Bacon calls the *idola fori*

were rampant. The fleeting reputation of the Young Turks' "constitutional" revolution; the general, if fatuous, belief in England that Eastern people are fit for the identical modes of self-government that are supposed to have been successful in democratic countries of the West; the increasing clamour of a spurious Egyptian "Nationalism"; the pressure doubtless brought upon him from home, made Gorst's course imperative. The plan of associating the Khedive more closely with the administration, and giving the Egyptians a freer hand, had to be tried. "It was well," says Lord Cromer, "that the experiment was tried"—and failed—on the principle, probably, of giving enough rope for hanging. The reaction in favour of English rule, and the complete discomfiture of the "Nationalists," more than made amends for the temporary confusion.

"Egyptian autonomy, far from gaining, rather lost ground.... It soon became apparent that it would be necessary to revert to the system of vigilant and active supervision, and more direct interference on the part of the British Government.... Lord Kitchener speedily gained the confidence of the Egyptian public, but it is especially worthy of note that he did so, not by allowing the Egyptians to govern themselves, but by exercising a stringent control over the proceedings of the Khedive, and by himself governing the Egyptians."

In deposing Abbas II. the British Government, in Lord Cromer's judgment, "has acted in the interests of the Egyptian people." He has a high opinion of the public spirit of the new Sultan, and he prefers a protectorate to definite annexation because it is (on the whole) advisable to have a Moslem at the head of a predominantly Mohammedan population. In plain words, "the country has been incorporated into the British Empire. No other solution was possible." The significant remark is added:—

"If I understand rightly, the hands of the British Government are free if at any future time it should be found necessary to revise this arrangement. Notably.... nothing definite has been laid down as to the order of succession in the event of the Sultanate becoming vacant."

Studies in Literature and History. By the late Sir Alfred C. Lyall. (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net.)

SIR ALFRED LYALL must always hold a distinguished place among the rulers of India who have also been men of letters. He is chiefly remembered, no doubt, by his 'Asiatic Studies,' in which, following to some extent in the footsteps of Maine, he submitted to a searching examination stratified society, myths, and religions. But his biography of Lord Dufferin had its solid merits as well; his study of Tennyson proved him to be an accomplished critic of poetry, while in his 'Verses written in India' he demonstrated that in a deliberate and delicate way he could even create it. Here we have a well-chosen selection of his essays and addresses ranging over the field of his literary activities. It helps us to set him securely in a position of honour,

though not of supreme eminence. Lyall, the verdict of his thoughtful readers will probably be, had both knowledge and a carefully trained taste; but he seldom struck the true note of enthusiasm, and he approached literature in the temper of an administrator. He was, in other words, too much inclined to classify.

The first essay in this volume, on 'Novels of Adventure and Manners,' is an example of what we mean. The two schools are sharply distinguished, though it must be obvious that many writers, notably Scott, have blended them in the same book, and that influences can often be traced from unexpected sources. Richardson and Jane Austen, for instance, have not much in common, yet the Willoughby of 'Sense and Sensibility' belongs to the tribe of Lovelace, and the novel was originally composed in the form of letters. Again, we are told that Surtees never moralizes; but then the interjection of moral reflections went out of fashion with Thackeray. The idea that homilies might conceivably, but for a change of fashion, have been sandwiched into the adventures of Mr. Jorrocks, James Pigg, and Lucy Glitters is passing strange. Surtees did not moralize, because he did not want to moralize, and knew that he would make a fool of himself if he did; and Lyall is drawing a distinction where none can be legitimately drawn.

Lyall, then, is a safer critic when he deals with a single writer than when he handles a group. In an otherwise excellent article on 'The Anglo-Indian Novelist,' Mr. Kipling is ruled out, except for 'The Naulahka,' written in conjunction with Ballestier, on the ground that up to 1899 he was the author, not of novels, but of short stories about India. This over-precision naturally deprives the article of what should have been its point: how Mr. Kipling revealed, and how his predecessors failed to reveal, India to this country. Lyall, on the other hand, writes appreciatively about Thackeray, though here again he is too inclined to divide the author up into periods and to gird at the morals rather than the immaturity of the 'Yellowplush Papers.' But how comes it that he ignores 'Philip' altogether? The story may move slowly and be overlaid with sentimental disquisitions; still the talk of the young members of the Paris Embassy is Thackeray at his best; Talbot Twysden is his supreme sycophant, and the Little Sister one of his finest women. It should be as impossible to pass by Millman Street without thinking of Philip as to go through Fitzroy Square without remembering Col. Newcome.

'English Letter-Writing in the Nineteenth Century' finds in Lyall a commentator with a fine sense of prose style and of the value of spontaneity. Here again, however, he draws too sharp a line between outpourings destined for the private eye and compositions prepared for the edification of a more or less remote public. A letter-writer cannot be perpetually considering his latter end; and even Horace Walpole, though he polished his communications to Mann and Mason, let

himself go when he corresponded with Harry Conway, and still more so with Lady Ossory, his frankness to whom sometimes leaves a more reticent age gasping with astonishment. Lyall might have illustrated his wise saying that Englishwomen write up to a certain point better than Englishmen by the instance of Harriet, Lady Granville—rather tedious about Susie and Dody, but brilliant when she has somebody of moment like Queen Caroline as her theme.

Lyall, as might be expected, seems more at home with Byron than with Swinburne because he pays fuller attention in poetry to matter than to manner. He does his best to restore Byron to the place that is his due, eulogizing the bold fidelity of his descriptions of Nature and the East, and quoting Tennyson's discerning benediction, "Blessed be those who grease the wheels of the old world." But Swinburne, who also greased wheels when he was not forcibly removing lynch-pins, is regarded by Lyall mainly as a bard of reprehensible sentiments, though gifted, no doubt, with a marvellous power of execution. One must be young to be successfully inoculated with Swinburne, not an elderly civilian with a long official record to one's credit. The poet fired young men to "cut" chapels at the University, and possibly to cover blameless foolscap with execrable verse; but he lifted up the heart to the music of the west wind and the flash of the Channel billow.

The 'Studies in Literature' outnumber the 'Studies in History,' yet Lyall's true self emerges more vividly from the latter set of essays. That on 'Frontiers Ancient and Modern,' based mainly on 'The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus,' by Mr. Baddeley—a book that would well bear reprinting—brings a statesman's eye to bear upon problems which, though slumbering, are by no means dead. Lyall's keenly analytical mind enables him to poise in the balance an episode like the fall of the Second Empire, and his review of 'L'Empire Libéral' is almost uncanny in its discernment of the points where Ollivier's word can be trusted, and those where he departs from accuracy in the interests of self-defence. And if the general student can find in Lyall a safe guide on the reading of history—considered here in a sound address—the specialist will follow him with lively pleasure through 'Race and Religion' and 'The State in its Relation to Eastern and Western Religions.' These thoughtful papers are virtually a generalization on the 'Asiatic Studies,' since their application lies in their insight into the feelings of the East. Their moral is the danger of putting new wine into old bottles, and of assuming that the folk of an ancient world will be reconciled to an alien civilization merely by the importation of economic improvements, public instruction, regular administration, and religious neutrality. We will excuse ourselves from saying more about them on the ground that their continuity of thought would entail an unduly protracted continuity of comment.

Germany in the Nineteenth Century: Second Series. By A. S. Peake, B. Bosanquet, and F. Bonavia. (Longmans & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

It is very hard to say whether this is an *opus tempestivum* or *intempestivum*. Intended as part of a scheme to bring German thought and achievement into a prominent place among Englishmen, it has received a rude shock from recent events, and from the discovery that, however great may be the researches of German philosophers and theologians, they have not affected either the German rulers or the German public. How far, indeed, we are right in speaking of Germans as homogeneous may well be doubted. The political unification of the country has contributed to its moral and intellectual ruin. The crimes and brutalities of Prussian Junkers and boors may have been saddled on respectable Saxons or Bavarians, or may have debauched them. We earnestly hope that the return of peace may reform this misguided people, and show them that intellectual vanity, even when justified by notable achievements in some branches of learning, is a great obstacle to true *Kultur*.

One result of the year 1914 will, at all events, be this: we shall no longer have the exaggerations of the intellectual place of Germany in Europe which have been common both in England and in America, and of which this well-meant series of lectures is a high-class specimen. For here the "German" race gets the credit for all that has been accomplished in three great departments of human learning, without allowance for the large non-German influences which have affected its music, and the ineffectual character of its subtle speculations in theology and philosophy.

In the region of theology Prof. Peake argues as if Protestant theologians—such as Schleiermacher, Ritschl, and others—had actually built up new systems of Christian theology. They did nothing of the kind. Which of them ever founded a large and permanent sect like Luther or Calvin? They spent their lives in largely barren speculations, much like the theologians of the second and third centuries, except that they never influenced, or tried to influence, the masses. Prof. Peake even gives some of them credit for exquisite style! This in itself shows how a clever man may have his ideal lowered by keeping bad company. Schopenhauer had a good style in philosophy, built on his reading of the English *Times*, and so had Kuno Fischer. But as for the rest, their prose is inferior. The really great Kant is deficient in this respect; so is Hegel, though he had a gift of felicitous illustration. But how little the latter affected Germany in the nineteenth century is manifest from the fact that the edition of his collected works in 11 vols., published shortly after his death in 1831, was never reprinted, and stray volumes of it are scarce and dear. All the rest of German metaphysics seems to

be either post-Kantian or anti-Kantian when it is not materialistic, whether psychological or physiological.

This may be only a vague statement, and subject to some correction. The main fact is that, as the theologians have not made Germany pious, but only critical, so the philosophers have attained no new vantage-ground, nor produced a great master, since they pulled to pieces the older systems. So it is with the critical side of their theology also, which is meritorious most on account of its research, but of little value on account of its want of judgment. The hunt for the spurious and for traces of composite authorship is a veritable mania among them. To import this kind of thing into Britain or America is only mischievous, and we hope that the present war will put a stop to the worst excesses of the sort.

The case of music is more complex. Though German singing is now (and has long been) bad, the general knowledge and love of good music are more diffused in Germany than elsewhere, and we may thank the Germans in London for their valuable influence both on London orchestras and on London audiences. This taste grew up in the little Courts of a century ago, and has not yet been ruined by the all-absorbing militarism of Prussia, though the German genius for composing seems for the present in abeyance.

But how many non-German influences or semi-German influences have been at work to build up German music? Haydn, Mr. Bonavia tells us, was a Czech; he has not added that Beethoven's father was a Fleming, as the name betrays. Gluck and Mozart came from Austria, and were under Italian influence. Then what about the Jews? They have done as much as any race for music. Even Wagner was strongly suspected of having Jewish blood in him, which, of course, he would have repudiated as strongly as he did the lessons he learnt from Meyerbeer. But we are quite ready to concede Bach and Wagner, Schubert and Schumann—the first, at all events, without question German—and these are a great legacy to the civilized world. Brahms is said to have been Jewish, and is not nearly so great; while none of the later school can claim a general assent to their compositions. Humperdinck, whom Mr. Bonavia quotes as one of the newer composers, belongs to a generation now passed away.

Despite all these qualifications, we sincerely thank the authors for reminding us that there are great and good Germans, and that, when peace is restored, we shall do well not to stand aloof from those who survive as if they were lepers. Rather we shall assure them that we have fully appreciated their labours in the sciences hitherto, and that we trust we shall always value the good, the beautiful, and the true wherever we find them, even when they are offered to us through that clumsy medium, German prose.

Words by the Wayside. By James Rhoades. (Chapman & Hall, 3s. 6d. net.)

MR. RHOADES'S poetical talent is of sterling quality, meriting appreciative recognition, if it cannot lay claim to homage. His sanity of outlook, scholarly scrupulousness of diction, and instinctive regard for the canons of taste and tradition make him generally worth reading, even though the burden of his song be age-old.

The present volume, however, is largely taken up with verses of occasion, ranging in theme from the death of pet dogs to a 'Coronation Ode' and the 'Charge of the 9th Lancers' on August 24th of last year, and it is in this notoriously arduous variety of composition that Mr. Rhoades excels. He has the Laureate gift—denied, with certain dazzling exceptions, to the Laureate tribe—dignity, appositeness, restraint, and a due sense of proportion and verbal nicety. Admirable in their different kinds are the stanzas on the 'Entente Cordiale,' and the lines inspired by the death of William Terriss. Admirable too, in its kind, is 'A Welcome to the King of Italy (November 17th, 1903),' from which we quote the opening strains:

Cometh Italy to England? O ye winds, be debonair,

Lest ye shame our northern welcome as his
galleys breast the blue!
In our heart is cloudless weather, be the firmament
as fair!

Land to land laughs out a greeting, let the skies
proclaim it too!

Let the winds and seas, and skies proclaim it too!

From a folk we never fought with, from the shores
that are as home—

That as very home we sigh for, when the creep-
ing sea-mists cling,

From a clime whose summits hide in heaven, whose
feet are in the foam,

From a land of vine and olive, lake and torrent,
comes the King!

Of the Garden of all Europe comes the King!

The qualities which make for good Laureateship found a field still more congenial in ministering to the lyrical needs of the pageants with which we were familiar not long since; and among the 'Selected Pageant Poems' at the end of the volume, including excerpts from the Sherborne, Dover, Bury St. Edmunds, York, and Colchester Pageants, are to be found songs of a stately beauty which deserves something better than the fate of the tinsel and glitter which evoked it.

In the more frequented walks of poetry Mr. Rhoades is less cheering. The same qualities which shine, as it were, in the light of a definite set theme for his verse tend, when such light is lacking, to delude him into "common form," as where "Every discord" is "hushed in one harmonious whole" (p. 27), or

.....the stars steal out,
Bright harbingers of his [i.e., the sun's] returning
ray. P. 34.

His poems on 'Spring,' the 'Robin,' and kindred subjects show a cultivated taste and fancy which, together with his ease in handling rhyme and metre, are seen at their best, perhaps, in the stanzas called 'Flowers and Birds,' of which we give the first:—

Are flowers the very thoughts of God
Made visible to bless?
If so it be, O happy ye
Who such a faith confess,
As led by April blossom-crowned
Ye roam o'er vale and hill,
With every here a cowslip crowned,
And there a daffodil!

Not the least of the merits of Mr. Rhoades is the absence of that subjective note which seems to have developed into a vicious necessity with the crowd of latter-day singers; but his Laureate gift is, to our mind, the greatest.

An Englishwoman in a Turkish Harem.
By Grace Ellison. (Methuen & Co., 5s. net.)

"It is not because he despises her that the Turk has kept his womankind screened from the world," writes Miss Ellison at the end of her Turkish experiences. "If the Moslem women are 'possessions,' they are 'cherished possessions.'" Coming from a keen advocate of woman suffrage, who has had unusual opportunity of studying the life of Turkish women, the above is an extremely handsome tribute to our unfortunate "enemies." Miss Ellison is particularly interested in the feminist movement in Turkey, to which she devotes many pages, the most instructive in the book. If we have a reproach to make to her, it is that she has prejudices—for example, in favour of the hat against the veil—and too slight a knowledge of the history and ideals of Islam for her to be quite fair in judging the old-fashioned Turks—"the turbaned hordes of Asia Minor" (the veiled hordes also) who object to feminism. Her book has obvious limitations. It is none the less extremely interesting, and has special value at the moment as affording proof of the sincerity of Turkish progress, which has been loudly and unjustly questioned in England. Prof. Browne in his Preface seems anxious to dissociate himself from certain of the author's views. We think, however, that they would secure the support of serious and competent observers, in so far as they regard progressive Turkey.

"Indirectly the proclamation of the Constitution has meant much to the Turkish woman. After that date she was allowed to travel and see for herself the lands about which she had read so much. Then it was that with her observant eyes and receptive mind she understood our lives as no Western woman has been able to understand the East, and the result is that to-day, although to the tourist she appears as veiled and secluded as ever, yet she has advanced so rapidly that I, after an absence of five years, scarcely know her....It is time Europe saw the Turkish woman as she is; saw her splendidly organized Red Crescent Society, her woman's paper edited by a woman, her programme for the national health, for the training of nurses and doctors."

That is perfectly true of the upper ten thousand. The pity is that the movement has till now been much more French than Turkish. The very title of the woman's newspaper—*Câdınlar Dunya-si* (*Le Monde des Femmes*)—is unintelligible to old-fashioned Turks, one of whom exclaimed on seeing the announcement

of the first number: "It is some romance. The world contains both men and women. That is known." The most important task of the reformers is to give this woman's movement with other educational and social tendencies a definitely Musulman and Turkish character; otherwise it will never be accepted by the people who regard Europeans, not without good reason, as their country's foes. That Miss Ellison quite recognizes this is clear from several passages. She has written:—

"It would certainly have been better for Turkey to have made more mistakes and had the advantages of the lesson those mistakes bring than to have relied on Europe for assistance. The duty of Europe should have been to help the Turks to help themselves, instead of which all along the line they have stepped in and taken the bread from their mouths."

The author's meaning is invariably plain, although her syntax may occasionally be defective. What strikes her most among the many differences between Turkish and English feminism is the fact that in Turkey, as she puts it, "the men urged the women to rebel and strike for freedom." The fact will not astonish those who know the men in question. The Turks are not merely indulgent, they are also just to women. The present reviewer heard a former Grand Vizier rebuke an English member of Parliament who was breathing fire against the Suffragettes. He said: "I disagree with you. It is bad for me to be beaten by a woman; but it is far, far worse for me to beat a woman. The conduct of your Government is both foolish and execrable." "Why, Highness, you're never a Suffragette! You, a Turk!" was the amazed rejoinder. "I am," replied the Pasha proudly. "If you let your women do the work of men, you must in reason give them all the rights of men." That is the Turkish attitude. They would not, if they could help it, let their women be as men, but if it came to that, the vote would follow logically. Miss Ellison describes great feminist meetings organized and harangued by men. At one of them occurred a most pathetic incident—pathetic, that is, in regard to subsequent events. Money was being collected for the purchase of two Dreadnoughts. Men saw a hope of saving the country, and the very poor brought in their mite. No people ever showed more earnest patriotism.

"The nation must have a fleet, its very existence depends on its fleet, and the women must help," began the speaker. "I trust the women to give whatever they can."

The first offering was

"a magnificent head of woman's hair sent with these words, 'This is all I can give towards the Turkish fleet.'...80% was raised for the fund by the sale of her hair."

Other women gave their jewels and embroideries, and the Dreadnoughts which these sacrifices helped to purchase were seized by Great Britain on the outbreak of the war with Germany,

"without notice, without the most banal of the forms of courtesy, on the very day when the Turkish flag should have been hoisted and the ships handed over to the Ottoman

commission which had come to England to take charge of them; and no offer was made by the English Government to refund at least the price of the two ships [the words are Hakki Pasha's]."

Surely Miss Ellison is mistaken in throwing the whole blame for forcing Turkey into war on Enver Pasha and the Germans. All through 1913 the Porte was begging England to take charge of Turkey, offering her a virtual protectorate of the whole Ottoman Empire. England's refusal even of a few inspectors for Armenia, with her subsequent behaviour to the Porte, does not suggest to one who has observed it closely that "straight-forward friendship" which Miss Ellison's diplomatic friend informed her, we held out to Turkey.

Miss Ellison uses the French spelling—e.g., "tcharchaf" for *charshaf*—for Turkish words throughout; but even that does not account for such strange forms as "Allah el Ecbar" (for *Allahu Akbar*), "Vatran" (for *Vatan*), "Mehmeth" (for *Mehmed*), and "dervishe." We are surprised that she should have experienced such difficulty in finding a Turk with two wives. Many such still exist, though the advanced Turks are ashamed of them before the European. It is doubtful whether the growing custom of divorcing one wife before taking another, which may entail great hardship for the one divorced, is really any better than polygamy from the woman's point of view.

We agree with Miss Ellison that it is much to be desired that Turkish women should obtain more air and exercise. The blonde type has increased enormously of recent years, and a student of the subject has remarked that, while the dark type thrives on indolence, the blonde type always suffers from a lack of exercise. The formation of women's clubs for outdoor games, with due regard for privacy, has been proposed by Turkish ladies. Miss Ellison's reference to the *Sheykh ul-Islâm* and the *Khôjas* as opposed to progress requires qualifying; they are opposed to progress only of a foreign kind. The present *Sheykh ul-Islâm* is—or was before the war—engaged on the reform of Muslim education in accordance with the Unionist programme. The idea cherished by some Turks of a translation of the Koran (except, it might be, as an aid to comprehension) is offensive to Mohammedans. The Koran cannot be translated without tedious commentary. In Arabic it is magnificent, but all translations are bound to be prosaic explanations, on account of the extreme conciseness of the original, and the peculiar circumstances in which each Surah was delivered.

Miss Ellison declares the Turkish woman's veil to be no protection from insult, on the strength of an experience in Pera. The Pera people are the basest of mankind, and hate the Turks. The veil would be respected in Stamboul, or any other Muslim town, if worn with modesty.

This book, though it lacks literary merit, offers a new and striking view of a fascinating subject.

Memories and Musings. By John Widdicombe. (Allen & Unwin, 12s. 6d. net.)

THOUGH our thoughts are engrossed by the stupendous European conflict, it would be a great mistake if we were to ignore the importance of the struggle which is taking place in Africa. The South African Rebellion seems to be quenched; but there is still the persistent danger from the German territory, and that is linked to a history which we ought not to forget. On this some interesting side-lights are thrown by the 'Memories and Musings' of Canon Widdicombe of Bloemfontein.

The book is the hearty English story of a hearty English life. Every page of it is fresh and manly. The jokes are good and clean, and generally new. The religion is simple and straightforward, charitable and Catholic. The whole book is a bracing record of what Englishmen are doing to-day, and have been doing the last sixty years, in our great dominions across the seas. The Canon is, of course, a Devonshire man: if the name could be anything else, certainly the breezy, buoyant enthusiasm must have started from such a home. He first came to London in 1847, and he has a great deal to tell about the religious life of those days. Reared in narrow Calvinism, he developed a wider outlook, and found a "safe anchorage" through the influence of the Oxford Movement. He tells how he has seen stolid British tourists eating ham and pickles in a quiet corner of St. Paul's, and has some happy words on the contrast to-day. His experience enables him to remind us of what recent writers have been inclined to forget, that the Tractarians were from the first keenly interested in social work. He says: "The Social Service Campaign is a carrying out of the teaching of the Oxford leaders: read, for instance, Pusey's sermons, and you will be assured of that." He has much to say of the great social as well as religious work done by High Anglicans in London in the fifties. Then the scene is shifted to South Africa, where Mr. Widdicombe went to work for the S.P.G. But he has a few good stories to tell before he goes. Is the "charge" of Bishop Wigram of Rochester against beards forgotten? These lines may recall it:—

Quaint name, composed of wig and ram!
Is it the wig which cannot tolerate the sin
Of real hair upon the chin?
Or is 't the ram, by shepherds shear'd,
Which shaves in turn the shepherd's beard?

Canon Widdicombe evidently has a great liking for a fine beard, for he gives as frontispiece of his book the portrait of a magnificently hirsute Greek archimandrite, which otherwise does not seem to deserve its prominence.

The picture of the Cape in 1860, when "mutton was twopence-halfpenny a pound and beef threepence, and fish very cheap indeed," is interesting, and well worth preservation; and we have no doubt that the Canon's book will take its place among the important materials for the work of the future historian of South Africa. For this it is specially fitted by its honesty and candour, as well as the

many striking illustrations of social life with which it is sprinkled. A particularly pleasant story concerns a servant of one of the settlers in the Caledon district, who lived to surpass his master in wealth and position, but insisted, when they met in later years at the Royal Hotel, Cape Town, on serving him at table.

The main points in the record are concerned with the achievement of freedom for the South African Church and with the Boer War. In regard to the former full details are, of course, to be found in Mr. Michael Wood's excellent biography of Archbishop Jones; but Canon Widdicombe adds valuable illustrations. He reminds us, for example, that the condemnation of Colenso was not due to a particular view of Biblical criticism, but that "there were other and graver charges on which he was tried by the Metropolitan and his comprovincial bishops, charges involving the truth of some of the most vital doctrines of the Christian faith."

The great South African conflict he traces to the existence of two ideals:—"While the Southern ideal was 'Equal rights for all men,' I think the Northern, in process of time, resolved itself into 'Political rights reserved to Afrikanders.'"

We cannot follow Canon Widdicombe into the details of his record of the war, and the political and religious questions involved. He has clearly a keen interest in the political development of South Africa, and he writes very hopefully. His account of Cecil Rhodes is not unsympathetic, but shows no trace of hero-worship. In fact, the things which strike one most in his book are his freedom from prejudice, his complete candour, and his intense religious conviction. He is confident in the truth of his own beliefs, but full of charity towards all good men. A passage on the influence of the different towns on the natives is worth quoting:—

"Speaking, then, of the Basuto, I fear I must say that the influence of Johannesburg upon them has been far more for evil than for good. They have seen there and learned to adopt and graft upon their own more natural and primitive virtues the far more soul and body destroying vices of so-called civilization. They leave their homes strong and vigorous in body, and, for the most part, simple and unaffected in mind and manners; they return, large numbers of them, with their native simplicity gone, their minds poisoned by vice, and their bodies enfeebled. Many of them are mere wrecks who come home only to die, and nearly all of them have become puffed up and conceited and insolent, and filled with the idea of their own importance. This is especially the case with those who have been working in the town itself, in stores or hotels or other places of business, or as 'house boys.' If a native can go through the Johannesburg mill, and come out all the better for it, there must be indeed real grit in him. A few do, with their natural virtues strengthened through having withstood the many evil influences brought to bear upon them, but in my experience they are few indeed.

"Kimberley is a far better place than Johannesburg for the native. The native miners there live together in large compounds, where everything is provided for their comfort in the way of board and lodging. Each compound is, in fact, a model village,

in which order is kept, and intoxicating liquors are 'conspicuous by their absence.' The native is thus shielded from the manifold temptations which beset him in Johannesburg."

The book as a whole is well and unaffectedly written, and is savoured by the author's kindly sense of fun. It is a pity that he should not, it seems, have been able to revise his own proofs. He thanks a friend a little too generously for doing so, for in a long chapter at the end of the book the "American" Church is constantly spoken of (as heretical, schismatic, "not in communion with any portion of the Holy Catholic Church," and the like) when the Armenian Church is meant.

William Blake, Poet and Mystic. By B. Berger. Authorized Translation from the French by Daniel H. Conner. (Chapman & Hall, 15s. net.)

WE confess that the perusal of M. Berger's study has somewhat disappointed us. He examines the mystical side of Blake's genius at great length, yet without having arrived at any clear preliminary understanding of what he means by mysticism; and the result is that we find him constantly indulging in self-contradictory propositions, giving with one hand what he takes away with the other. The scale of his work, the rhetorical licences allowed to sympathetic interpretation, have enabled him to do this without shocking even the most critical reader; yet the general upshot is to leave us as we close the book rather more confused as to the nature and value of Blake's mystical experience than we were when we opened it.

However, we must not forget that Blake is an author ill-fitted for surrender to the keen operations of French criticism; and perhaps it is because he refuses normal treatment that M. Berger, classing him frankly as an abnormal, feels that the usual standards of judgment must be suspended, and the whole subject treated as in the sphere of the hypothetical, where it is possible to say at the same time and of the same thing both "yes" and "no." It is thus that the mystical element in Blake can be, for M. Berger, on the one hand the source of poetry and originality in him, on the other the destruction of his poetry; it is thus that, while it caused him to rise to a world superior to ours, and to pass his time in the company of angels, this superior world appears on analysis to possess no recognizable tokens of superiority, and that the visions which revealed it seem—M. Berger makes the confession somewhat reluctantly—to have possessed no objectivity, no substance. His description, by the way, of Blake's attitude to these visions is not altogether accurate. He says that Blake "had never experienced such periods of despair as those which (with the saints) accompanied the withdrawal of their visions"; and here he appears to have overlooked a beautiful and, we should have thought, a well-known story. But this is quite a minor point. What we should

have supposed would have been essential is the relation of Blake's shadow-world to some kind of clearly formulated objective standard, no matter what. M. Rodin, after all, expressed the core of the matter when an admirer showed him Blake's drawings of some of his spiritual visitors, and impressed upon him that the artist did not compose them from imagination, but copied them at sight: "He saw them once," M. Rodin dryly commented; "he should have seen them three or four times." Perhaps if M. Berger had included in his study a treatment of the problems associated with these visualizations, too often ingenuously vaunted by enthusiasts, he would have found his way to a more consistent valuation of Blake's mysticism. As it is, the mystical in his pages hardly amounts to more than the vague, the elevated, as in popular phraseology.

This is the more disappointing because his account of Blake's symbolical system, of the strange and monstrous involutions of terminology and personification which constitute the Prophetic Books, is the best that has so far appeared—is, in fact, so good that further study of this literary *cul-de-sac* will, we may almost hope, be rendered needless. Swinburne, in the impetuous praise he heaped on even the murkiest of Blake's utterances, did some disservice to criticism by inciting many students, where he had found so much, to look for more. Messrs. Ellis and Yeats looked, indeed, for more, and found it, but, in pardonable pride at their discovery, forgot to estimate the value of what they had found; and so it has been reserved for M. Berger to make a more detached examination of the vexed material and to pronounce upon its worth. His anxiety to leave nothing unappreciated, if sometimes overpressed, lends the more weight to the decision he broadly holds to, that "prophecy" was Blake's pitfall, and that when we have deciphered his unintelligibilities, we find that little of importance has been added to the communication given in his simple and radiant lyrics. He might, we think, have done a greater service if he had presented this conclusion less equivocally; and it can only have been the vacillation in his own mind already alluded to that stood in the way. The Prophetic Books were, after all, for Blake a religious effort, and they can only be rightly judged in relation to religious standards. It is when so considered that their weakness is most conspicuously revealed. M. Berger deprecates only the expression Blake found for his mystical experiences, and would place the experiences themselves beyond criticism. This surely is a mistake. For all the simplicity and beauty of Blake's character, for all the freshness and fervour of his religious faith—and M. Berger charmingly appreciates these things—there was in his religious attitude itself a fundamental flaw. For idiosyncrasy is a product of earth rather than of heaven; and the world of Blake's prophecies is indeed the index of what he lost by cleavage rather than of what he gained through communion.

Women of the Revolutionary Era; or, Some who Stirred France. By Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard. With a Photogravure Frontispiece and 16 Other Illustrations in Half-Tone. (Stanley Paul & Co., 16s.)

COL. HAGGARD spreads his net widely in his latest volume of historical gossip, ranging from the Princess Adelaide, daughter of Louis XV., to Madame de Staël, and taking in princesses, mistresses, courtisans, publicists, adventuresses, and heroines of the Revolution. We have been unable to discover any principle of selection, or to come upon any traces of co-ordination. The volume is the product of wide but indiscriminating reading, conveyed in a narrative clear and easy to follow, but altogether devoid of literary graces. Whilst quite without pretension to historical value, it seems to us to miss the mark also as biography by reason of its lack of proportion and failure of concentration. It is a little too obviously aimed at the plain man, or rather, perhaps, the uneducated woman.

The facile acceptance of scandalous tittle-tattle is carried to unusual lengths in some cases, the worst being insinuations about the character of the friendship between Marie Antoinette and the Princesse de Lamballe. The former is absolved from the charge of having had lovers before she became Queen, but is asserted afterwards to have allowed herself "distractions" with Lauzun, Coigny, and the Chevalier de Luxembourg; whilst a special chapter is devoted to Fersen, in whose case alone is there any really plausible cause for suspicion. One may, perhaps, believe anything of Louis XV.; but even the author admits that there was no further basis than rumour for the current story as to the Comte de Narbonne's parentage. The Pompadour cannot be defended without an unnecessary and unhistorical denigration of Madame de Maintenon and an ignorant belittling of Choiseul. The last-named, the ablest French minister of foreign affairs of the eighteenth century, is in these pages "merely a pleasant rascal" or *petit maître* dependent on his sister, the Duchesse de Gramont, for whom he had an unnatural affection.

The author seems to be unaware that the autograph letter of Maria Theresa to her "cousin," Madame de Pompadour, is now held to be mythical, and that the French king had at least as much as his mistress to do with the Austrian treaties of 1756-7. Nor was the arrangement quite so ludicrously one-sided as it is represented, though France had undoubtedly the worst of the bargain. There is really no ground for supposing that the Pompadour was poisoned.

Col. Haggard attempts a battlepiece in his account of the battle of Rosbach and his comments on the conduct of the French camp-followers are not without point. His reference to a naval action of the war, if it means the British victory of Lagos, is not very accurate, as he places it "off Gibraltar."

There is nothing new to be gleaned from the descriptions here given of the lives of Madame Dubarry and Jeanne de Valois (or Lamotte), though it is justifiably pointed out that certain features of the Diamond Necklace affair have never been satisfactorily cleared up. Less hackneyed than these subjects is a consideration of the brief career of the Dauphine, Maria Josepha of Saxony, whose sudden death—of course, due to poison—leads up to the bold speculation that she might not only have reformed Louis XV. "altogether," but even have averted the Austrian marriage and—the Revolution! Madame Legros, the persevering woman who succeeded in rescuing Latude from the prisons of the *ancien régime*, is a striking and not too familiar figure.

There is little, however, to arrest attention in the sketches of those widely differing revolutionary heroines Théroigne de Méricourt and Charlotte Corday, though the latter is affirmed to have been "the greatest woman France has produced, even including the name of Joan of Arc." The same may be said of the two chapters of disparagement devoted to Madame Roland, who is wrongly, we think, charged with various love intrigues, whilst her undoubted connexion with Buzot—the dominating fact in her later life—is treated as a mere passing episode.

The most interesting part of the book is that which treats of those rival literary ladies of the Revolution, Madame de Staël and the Comtesse de Genlis, who share between them the greater part of eight chapters. As to the former, although not prepared to defend with much vigour her moral character, we cannot allow that a woman of such intellectual distinction and social power as was, on Col. Haggard's own showing, the author of 'Corinne' and 'De l'Allemagne' would have been received nowadays in no society but that of the *demi-monde*. Nor can we accord so much sympathy as does the writer to the husband who married her for her money, or to the introspective Constant, with regard to whose sufferings one can only echo the verdict, "Benjamin had chiefly himself to blame." When Madame de Staël remarked that she could understand all that was worth understanding in Goethe's conversation, despite her defective German, it seems hardly necessary to infer that she considered herself intellectually his superior. For the rest, the capital that Col. Haggard makes out of her duel with Napoleon is not, on the whole, unfair, and certainly provides entertaining reading.

The author finds more charm in the personality of the Comtesse de Genlis, though he exposes with much zest the hypocritical basis of the character of this censor of the *philosophes*. He duly develops the parallel between her and Madame de Maintenon, though the resemblance was in reality somewhat superficial, and the comparison a trifle unjust to the second wife of Louis XIV. By the way, Laclos, the male favourite of Philippe Égalité, was not, as is here stated, the author of 'Faublas.' It is not at all

likely that Pamela's future husband, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was the seducer of Sheridan's first wife, as we are told on flimsy authority. That Diane de Poitiers had before her liaison with Henri II. been his father's mistress is not usually believed now; and Macaulay's school-boy could have told Col. Haggard that Gibbon was not "the historian of Ancient Rome." Did it not occur more than once on succeeding pages, we should have been charitable enough to saddle the printer with that "Tribunal" which Constant, under the inspiration of Madame de Staël, here champions against Napoleon. Finally, Madame Récamier may have been "a woman of no intellect to speak of, with the temperament of a fish," but it is scarcely fair to the reputation of that irritatingly blameless coquette to term her affair with Prince Augustus of Prussia "a liaison which lasted for two years."

An Italian Dictionary. By Alfred Hoare. (Cambridge University Press, 2l. 2s. net.)

EVERY ONE interested in the subject must have felt that there was room in England for a good Italian dictionary. Baretti's admirable work, first published in 1760, still remains the foundation upon which all his successors have built. Yet none of the numerous revisions to which it has been subjected can compare with the original. Indeed, they are little more than abstracts, more or less brought up to date. But the study of Italian fell on evil days during the latter half of last century. We no longer read the Tuscan on the lawn. Hence the want is not altogether surprising. However, the 'New English Dictionary' marks the beginning of a new era in dictionary-making in this country; and, just as Johnson's example did much to stimulate Baretti, so Mr. Hoare's methods and the general appearance of his page suggest that he owes something to Sir James Murray. We may certainly congratulate him on the results of his long labours. His plan is not, indeed, so ambitious as that of Baretti, whose dictionary became—as he intended that it should be—the standard work in Italy as well as in England. We are more exacting in these days. Mr. Hoare, remembering that he is writing in the main for his own countrymen, has wisely concentrated all his energies upon the Italian-English portion of his book, merely supplementing it by a short, but useful English-Italian vocabulary at the end.

Yet a dictionary of a language like Italian, where the written word is separated by a wide gulf from the spoken word, is bound to be something of a disappointment. There are those who maintain that the dialects will rapidly disappear under the influence of universal education and military service. The reviewer cannot believe this, and in any case they never enjoyed a more assured position than they do to-day. Not only are they still spoken even by the upper classes among them-

selves, but also characters in novels and plays have definitely asserted their right to be allowed to talk in print as they do in real life, in spite of Manzoni's objections; and the dialects often possess flourishing literatures of their own. The well of undefiled Italian is still, theoretically, in the keeping of the Cruscan Academy, though nobody nowadays attaches undue weight to its authority. Any one who has read D'Annunzio's interesting introduction to his *Life of Rienzo* will remember the difficulty he experienced in keeping his vocabulary from straying beyond the *citati*, the precious writers whose authority is alone recognized within the Academy, of which the *Life* was to make him a member. Carducci once said that the language would become extinct while the Italians were still arguing as to whether it existed. Though D'Annunzio turns instinctively to the Middle Ages for his new material, he too, like all live writers, is of necessity influenced by the speech of the people. For a modern author does not feel bound to rinse his rags in the Arno as thoroughly as Manzoni.

We are not making these remarks with any idea of disparaging Mr. Hoare's work. He does not pretend to provide us with a complete thesaurus of the Italian language, merely claiming that any one with a moderate knowledge of the grammar should be able to make out an ordinary Italian book with its aid. We think that he has justified his claim. But readers of the best modern novelists, such as Fogazzaro or Matilde Serao, Verga or Grazia Deledda, will not find their path much smoother than before, thanks to the history and the geographical conformation of the peninsula. The needs of the ordinary Dante student are, of course, adequately supplied. Indeed, the quotations from the 'Commedia' are the sole ones for which references are given. Readers of Carducci or D'Annunzio will still be obliged to consult the special vocabularies that have already been published, if they wish to understand them thoroughly.

Mr. Hoare's work is based upon the best authorities, and is clearly and admirably arranged and printed. We have only to read the articles on the verb *fare*, for instance—the longest in the book, if we are not mistaken—or on the noun *punto*, to realize the superiority of this new dictionary to any other existing in English. We are grateful for the number of special phrases and proverbs explained, as well as for the plentiful illustrative quotations which our author is, we believe, the first to provide. Though translations of these have made considerable demands on his space, we think he is right to include them. But in the quotation given under 'Ora' (p. 406), surely "supnaro le ventiquattro" means "the Ave Maria bell is ringing," not "the evening Ave Maria is being sung." We sometimes found ourselves wondering whether it was necessary to devote quite so much room to discussing the derivations of words that are of the same origin

in both languages. The most serious defect we have noticed is the omission to mention the prepositions by which different verbs are followed. They are occasionally given in the English-Italian vocabulary, but they do not appear to be included in the main body of the work. Yet the information is indispensable to any one writing Italian.

Less important words are printed in smaller type, as also are the few dialect-words included, which are specially marked as such. And how useful some of these are! The Roman *stazionata*, a rail fence, is not, of course, given here, but we know no other word in the language that can quite take its place. We think the phrase "prendere in giro," that elaborate process of pulling one's leg in which a certain kind of Italian loves to indulge, especially in Tuscany, should not have been passed over, though we do not pretend to be able to say whether it is dialect or not. Again, a "libro a madre e figlia," a book with detachable counterfoils, is surely common enough and interesting enough in itself to have found a place. We do not notice many instances of the emphatic doubling of words so frequent in Italian, though there is a good example under 'Botto'—"Chi fa a pugno con lui, botto botto, terra terra," meaning that any one boxing with him will be knocked down at once. To turn to men's clothes, Mr. Hoare might have mentioned under *marsina* that it is now the literary word for a dinner-jacket, commonly known as a "smoking"; while the strange word *thail* for a morning coat is beginning to appear in print, though we imagine it has not yet been crystallized in a dictionary. We suppose that *cacio cavallo*, the goat's-milk cheese of the South, is of necessity entered under *cavallo*, but the average man would naturally look for it under *cacio*. Under *locanda* Mr. Hoare talks of the notice "Est locanda" as having been formerly posted up on a house to let at Lucca and elsewhere; but it can often be seen in the less frequented parts of Rome to this day. These are small points, but they struck us as we read, and they may be worth noting. We have found only a couple of misprints. Under 'Mettere' (p. 374) "*Ta le metti a frutto*" should clearly be *Tu*, and under 'Via' (p. 632) "*ha scetto la via*" should be *scello*.

A Latin scholar might derive both profit and amusement from reading the longer articles in an Italian dictionary of this kind with those on the corresponding words in a good Latin dictionary—that on 'Mano,' for instance, beside an article on 'Manus.' Mr. Hoare gives under 'Lavare' the proverb "Una mano lava l'altra e tutt'e due lavano il viso," which is a complete commentary upon and explanation of Hercules's "Manus manum lavat" in Seneca's 'Apocolocyntosis.' This reminds us that "tutti e due," and, indeed, the use of *tutto* with numerals generally, is only mentioned in the English-Italian portion of the work. In fact, the article on 'Tutto' struck us as somewhat inadequate when compared with that in Rigutini, for instance.

Essays of Joseph Addison. Chosen and edited, with a Preface and a Few Notes, by Sir James George Frazer. 2 vols. "The Eversley Series." (Macmillan & Co., 8s. net.)

A TIRELESS collector and disposer of scientific material must be a lucid writer if his work is to acquire the merit which is its due; but he need not be a graceful writer, possessing a sense of humour and style, and rejoicing in those qualities which distinguish the English which one has to read from the English which is read for pure pleasure. Sir James Frazer is, happily, both a collector and a stylist. He knows the quiet charm of academic seclusion and of the books which we choose, not mainly for instruction or edification, but for their pleasant companionship. Some years since he gave us in "The Eversley Series" a selection of the Letters of Cowper; and now in the same agreeable form, which every book-lover appreciates, we can study the Essays of Addison under his guidance. The volumes are the very thing to dip into at the fireside with the certainty of good and varied reading. Their themes, though occasionally of a directly "improving" order, are largely those which come before us to-day; but where are the sly humour, the exquisite balance of phrase, the neat countering of rudeness and extravagance, which make Addison the prince of social satirists? What have we to correspond to his dismissal of the outrageous petticoat (*Taller*, No. 116)? We have some "fashion article" bedizened with the thrice-worn clichés of journalism, obviously affected by the claims of trade, and obviously indifferent to the claims of English.

That sort of writing is, however, too trivial to be seriously considered, and, even in these days of useless publications, does not cumber the twopenny box after a brief career as a book. Our admired essayists are of a different order, tending to paradox and fine language, and ready to confuse us all with distorted truths and dislocated sentences. It is worth while to maintain nowadays that the quietness of Addison's writing is not a defect, and that it is not necessary to shriek at the top of one's voice to get notice. The style of the street-preacher, to which the good sense of the eighteenth century strongly objected, will never, we hope, be forced on the twentieth. We go back deliberately to the great literary dictator of the eighteenth for a verdict on Addison's English:—

"Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volume of Addison."

Such is the verdict of Johnson as reported by Boswell, who in the same passage explains that "Addison's style, like a light wine, pleases everybody from the first." Boswell's happy comparison is transferred by Macaulay in his famous essay on Addison to Steele, and enlarged into a depreciation. This is one of the injustices of the great Whig in his glorification

of another great Whig. Addison was singularly invulnerable throughout his life; Steele was open to obvious censure and showed an extravagant generosity which underrated his own work. It is idle, perhaps, to reconsider the various merits of the two friends who made *The Spectator*, but it seems to us that Steele might, with a little exaggeration, have said of Addison what Sir Andrew said of Sir Toby's admirable fooling in 'Twelfth Night':—

"Ay, he does well enough if he be disposed, and so do I too: he does it with a better grace, but I do it more natural."

Sir James Frazer in his Preface deals with none of these points. He does better; he contents himself with a charming dream-essay, in which he revisits Sir Roger's old haunts, and revives the gusto of town and country. He manages to be up to date, too, for he pictures Will Honeycomb discussing

"the latest news of the court or the war over a pot of steaming coffee with that arch-Whig, Dicky Steele, or that solemn prig, Jeey Addison, who knew a good glass of wine, by Gad, and could take off his bottle like a man for all his smug pragmatism. And then, just as they were growing warm over the doings in Flanders and the cursed delays of the Allies, to be suddenly called to the door by the excited coffee-man shouting, 'Here he comes! Here he comes!' And to rush to the door and to see the Queen's messenger from Dover, spent with hard riding and all bespattered with mud, spurring through the streets to St. James's, with the people running after him to get the first news! And to stand in the crowd outside the palace while they read the despatches—and to see the window flung open and the placard hung out:

Another Great Victory in the Low Countries."

The 174 papers included afford an excellent idea of Addison's powers as a wit and critic, moralist and politician. Beginning with *The Taller*, they end with *The Freeholder*, which is frankly political in its support of King George against the Jacobite rising of 1715. The reader can thus get outside the limits of *The Spectator*, which is commonly brought forward to the neglect of Addison's other work.

The steady flow of his fancy and graceful learning is not the least remarkable thing about him, for, as he himself remarked in No. 40 of *The Freeholder*:—

"The author, indeed, often grows old before the man, especially if he treats on subjects of invention, or such as arise from reflections upon human nature; for in this case, neither his own strength of mind, nor those parts of life which are commonly unobserved, will furnish him with sufficient materials to be at the same time both pleasing and voluminous."

To the present impatient race of readers the brevity of Addison's papers may be an additional recommendation. Macaulay in his cocksure way declares that, "if Addison had written a novel, on an extensive plan, it would have been superior to any that we possess." We are not convinced of that. The characters he hits off in a few lines might have been obscured by the dull framework or tedious improbabilities of a long story.

The East I Know. By Paul Claudel. Translated by Teresa Frances and William Rose Benét. (New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press; London, Milford, 5s. 6d. net.)

THIS little book consists of sixty-one short studies or poems, as the author himself might call them, on scenes or thoughts which are supplied, with a few exceptions, by the East—Ceylon, Japan, Foochow, Shanghai, Nanking, and The River.

Of M. Claudel's position in the Catholic revival, where he is the hero of a group of enthusiastic admirers, or as an eminent member of the French Consular Service, or in "the small company of the very great: Æschylus, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe," the reviewer of an American version of 'La Connaissance de l'Est' will not be expected to speak. Regarded as a sentimental account of familiar Chinese scenes, the book, in its English form at least, is not without small signs of inaccurate observation and exaggerated or obscure description; and there is a visible seeking after rare effects and bizarre comparisons which is not always justified by the result. Fine work, nevertheless, will be found in many passages—beautiful, perhaps, and fascinating rather than great or elevating; and as a recorder of the pathetic grace and squalor of the wonderful, vanishing East the author stands, so far as the present writer's experience goes, without a rival. The nature of M. Claudel's work will be best explained by an extract or two.

Here is a view of the opening day from 'Toward the Mountain':—

"It is the vague hour when cities awaken. Already the open-air cooks blow fires under their stoves. Already in the depths of certain booths a vacillating light illumines nude bodies. In spite of spiked boards that have been placed flat against openings or hung over cornices,—huddled in corners in every free space, men stretch and sleep. Half awake, one scratches his side and stares at us out of the corner of his eyes with an air of delicious comfort. Another sleeps so heavily that you would think he was stuck to the stones. An old man, who has the appearance of being clothed in the scum that forms on stagnant waters, combs his mangy skull with his two hands. And finally, I must not forget that beggar with the head of a cannibal—his wildly disheveled hair bristling like a black bush—who, with one gaunt knee extended, lies flat under the first rays of morning."

Again, here is a piece of intimate Chinese life in 'The Halt on the Canal':—

"With day our investigation begins. We become entangled in a maze of Chinese streets, murky and moist with domestic odors. For a long time we follow the narrow foot-path in the turmoil of the marketplace, in the midst of a people mixed in with their dwellings as bees are with their wax and honey. I recall a little girl winding a skein of green silk, a barber cleaning the ear of his client with a fine pincer like the antennæ of a crawfish; a little donkey turning a millstone near an oil warehouse, the dark quiet of a pharmacy within whose depths, through the gilded frame of a moon-shaped door, two red candles flame before the name of the apothecary. We traverse many courts, more than a hundred bridges."

Then the party reaches the richer quarter:—

"If these closed doors should open to us, they would show vestibules flagged with stone, a reception hall with its large bed-table, a little peach-tree flowering in a pot, and smoky passages whose rafters are hung with hams and bundles. Hidden behind this wall, in a little court we find a monster of a wisteria plant. Its hundred creepers interlace, interweave, tie themselves in knots, and twine into a kind of manifold, tortuous cable, which, thrusting out its woody, serpentine length on all sides, spreads over the trellis, hiding its trench in a thick sky of mauve clusters. Let us traverse the ruins of this long suburb where naked men are weaving silk in the débris. We shall gain a deserted space which occupies the south side of the enclosure."

The Gospel in Futuna: with Chapters on the Islands of the New Hebrides, the People, their Customs, Religious Beliefs, &c. By William Gunn. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

DR. GUNN has been at work in the New Hebrides as a missionary for thirty years, and we gather that his book has had the advantage of being written amid the scenes of which it treats. It is a plain, unpretending narrative, which holds the attention to the very end, making no attempt at a sensational treatment of incidents which, judiciously handled, might furnish forth a whole crop of "serials" or "kinema dramas." One of the most striking passages is the description in chap. vi. of the great hurricane which swept over Futuna in 1889, by which the missionary's family were rendered homeless. Even worse than this was the terrible epidemic of dysentery (brought from Queensland in a "labour vessel") which, four years later, ravaged the island, carrying off one-third of the population—the Gunns themselves suffering severely, and losing two of their children. Measles, whooping-cough, and influenza seem at various times to have been almost equally fatal; and

"when vessels arrived at the islands, nasal catarrh, with cough, followed within a few days, even when there was no disease on board, and spread over the island."

Dr. Gunn offers no explanation of this phenomenon, which reminds one of the "strangers' cold" at St. Kilda, nor do we learn whether seagoing vessels reached Futuna only at a certain season or with a particular wind.

The anthropological information—to which Part II. is especially devoted, though it enters incidentally into the narrative of Part I.—is very interesting and suggestive, though somewhat scrappy. One cannot help regretting the assumption that everything done before the advent of the missionaries must have been bad because it is "connected with heathenism"; and though, no doubt, good reasons are or could be shown for condemning many customs, we think more and more missionaries are coming to recognize that a

complete break with the past is usually, in the case of a nation (whatever it may be in an individual), neither possible nor desirable. We cannot somehow resist the impression that Dr. Gunn is afraid of showing an undue partiality for his Futunese, and has therefore used a liberal amount of black paint in depicting them. But a ripe experience and shrewd insight into human nature have dictated the following paragraph:—

"The characteristics of the natives were nothing if they were not contrary to each other. One person might describe them as brave, honest, faithful, truthful, careful, willing, and so on, and would not be far wrong; another might say they were cowardly, untrustworthy, lazy, careless; and both might be true, though only partly true. To give a correct picture it is necessary to give both sides. They have shown these opposite qualities at different times."

Ability to appreciate the native point of view comes out again and again in the course of the book—in one passage rather naively. After speaking of Futuna as "a nest of murderers," the author adds:—

"They all firmly believed in the guilt of Wotu and his nephews, and the actors were persuaded that what they had done was for the public good."

This was a vendetta arising out of an epidemic of influenza, which the men in question boasted of having caused. One of them

"confided to a friend that he held scraps of food in his bag from every native of Isia, by which he could cause their death when he pleased."

The procedure of the "disease-makers" (common, with slight variations, to most countries in the world) was to pick up scraps of food dropped by those whom they wished to remove, or obtain some of their hair or a little earth from their footprints, and burn these things with certain incantations. The fragments left over after a feast were, for this reason, gathered up in a basket and "tossed over a cliff into an inaccessible spot."

The chapter on Language is interesting, but makes no reference to any philological authority later than F. Müller. It is a pity that the recent work of Father Schmidt and Mr. Sidney Herbert Ray is not more widely known; but the circle of enthusiasts for Polynesian speech is even smaller than that of those whom, for want of a better word, we call "Bantuists."

Among the specimens (all too few!) of native tales (pp. 241-7) 'The Ant and the Rat' calls for special mention, because it is a variant of one of the commonest African hare-stories. Some further particulars as to the "fairies" killed by Aunusua with poisonous kava would have been welcome. The tale is evidently told to account for the position of certain conspicuous stones; but how far does the belief in these preternatural, but evidently mortal beings extend? And what ideas are entertained as to their nature?

The book is illustrated with some beautiful photographs.

FICTION.

The Man of Iron. By Richard Dehan. (Heinemann, 6s.)

METAPHORICAL iron has a soft side in the representation of Bismarck given in this long and unequal novel. He is the Bismarck of the Franco-German War, unmercifully businesslike, and only a touch is needed to make him a fit banqueting comrade for Vitellius; but romance decrees that his life shall be saved in a horribly unheroic crisis by one of the bitterest of his country's female foes, and that his parental fondness and a more than capricious regard for intrinsic good in others shall make him, both comically and grandly, a figure of fatherhood.

Although the author does not introduce Bismarck before 1870, and leaves him at the beginning of the bombardment of Paris, she has tried to do a big thing, for he is only one figure in a gallery which includes Moltke, the Prince Imperial, and Russell the war correspondent.

We cannot rank among masterpieces this important-looking mixture of realism and melodrama, good style and bad, but we are often pleasantly struck by the cleverness of the writer's historical reconstruction, and the sparkle and glow of her writing. We do not know any contemporary English novelist who would have conjured up a livelier, more effective picture of the famous dinner of three at which Bismarck initiated war by altering his royal master's message so that what "sounded like a parley" became "a fanfare of defiance." Excellent, too, are the characterization and comedy in the author's sketches of the Prussian mobilization and transport of troops. When she is occupied with Germans her art is usually safe.

Her weaknesses are those of what may be called the "bustling" school of art. She is feverishly anxious to produce "crowded hours" of life, and the epidemic of incident, apart from war, in which she indulges is disadvantageous to illusion. There is nothing like the unreal for making a novelist seem less an individual creator than the product of a school of writing; and in the weaker parts of this novel Richard Dehan seems to be practising in more than one second-rate school, whereas she undoubtedly possesses enough forceful industry and talent to stand alone.

In this connexion we note that her chief fictitious male character is supposed to learn the difference between stilted journalese and vigorous prose. Yet Richard Dehan in her own person offers such flowers of expression as this: "On the ensanguined South the Dog [star] cowered as though in terror" (p. 412). It is a pity, since she chose to run a thread of rather bizarre private criminality through the historical web of her novel, that she indulges frequently in such appeals to the reader's imagination as "Can you

see...?" "Perhaps you can see," and "Pray imagine."

Still, it is only fair to say that Richard Dehan does assist us to see and imagine celebrities whom an inferior pen would fail to delineate; and if we conceive of Bismarck as a great talker as well as a great doer, we shall appreciate the skill which has made him talk often and fluently in a manner not unworthy of a humorist burdened with great affairs.

The Carnival of Florence. By Marjorie Bowen. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THOUGH the passionate, full-blooded life of the Renaissance, with its gorgeous trappings and ceremonies, offers a congenial field to Miss Bowen's rather flamboyant methods, the Florence of Savonarola hardly suits her as well as the Milan of a former novel. Piero and Giovanni de' Medici are eminently alive. But she rarely attempts to bring out more than one or two aspects of a character, and Savonarola, and still more Pico della Mirandola, in whom the many contradictory currents of the day seem to meet without combining, require a subtler pen for their delineation. However, the volume is distinctly one of the author's best. Her absolute sincerity and the sureness of her touch enable her to avoid successfully the dangers that lie in wait for writers of this kind of fiction, and her numerous admirers will find all that they are in the habit of expecting in the story of her strangely named heroine, Aprilis.

The Full Price. By Lady Charnwood. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6s.)

IT is a pleasant relaxation to read an old-fashioned novel such as this. 'The Full Price' in one volume seems an anachronism—it ought to have been a three-decker. Of course, it deals with such modern things as Suffragettes, but it speaks of them just as an author would have done in a three-decker. The futility of the characters who occupy the background is best indicated by this extract:—

"At last Margaret escaped to her room, leaving most of the party on the lawn, each explaining that they had themselves, or knew a friend who had, the largest known specimen of some kind of tree. The peculiarity of the situation was that no one listened to a word of any one else's, and that, as far as Margaret could judge, each person might have been indulging in a solitary monologue."

But the girl and her two lovers are well depicted, and we get that flavour of aristocracy which commands a sort of admiration, if not respect, from democracy.

Much of the text leaves us unmoved; occasionally we are bored by the repetition of such a maxim as "Pleasure is not happiness, but neither is happiness pleasure," though it is countered by the humanity of the avowal concerning a robust character, that "he had more temptations than lesser men."

The Sixth Sense. By Stephen McKenna. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

MR. MCKENNA traces no more similarity between the methods of the Militant Suffragettes and the coercive "frightfulness" of Germany in the present war than did Mrs. Humphry Ward in her last novel; consequently his story seems as far distant from actuality to-day as did hers, which we reviewed on the 6th inst. As we have indicated more than once in these pages, we trace the same error of thought in native and foreign violence.

Mr. McKenna's acquaintance with Suffragettes and Suffragettism is apparently exclusively that possessed by people moving in Society. We can assure him that the movement generally relies on something far less frothy. We thank him, however, for hitting off his types effectively, though before we were half way through we failed to identify certain of his characters. However, we continued to enjoy his easily flowing style, and later, when the real action of the story began, we were able to distinguish the Suffragette leader from her *divorcée* sister, and the different members of the Cabinet Minister's family.

The Family. By Elinor Mordaunt. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

"THESE early days of the young Hebertons, the life they lived, the things which were expected or not expected of them, were all as different from the highly specialised existence of the only children of these days, as life under the Ptolemies."

Thus does the author seek to save the too direct application of her tale to households which exist to-day in many a parish of the United Kingdom. The family she treats of comes direct from the soil, and when first seen is enjoying the advantages, and suffering from the handicaps, attached to such a circumstance. Most of the children are full-blooded young animals enough, but the eldest—a boy—derives his temperament directly from his aristocratic mother, and is a foreigner to his yeoman father. He is the first of the clan to bring trouble. One girl out of the other ten children has sympathy for his sensitive nature, and is made the confidant of the following outburst:—

"What are we stuck down here for to make all sorts of mistakes and to go making the same sort of mistakes, generation after generation? Why don't the people who go before tell us anything, make it any better for us? It seems no good inventing things to make life more easy when life itself is so difficult: when the whole plan of it can be upset, everything spoilt, once and for all, in a moment. After all everybody has made their own mistakes—all the settled middle-aged people. But they'll never give themselves away. It seems as though they almost wanted to justify themselves in their own stupidities by watching us flounder through ours. Then just as we're beginning to learn our lesson we die and it's all over."

Following these two through their changing fortunes, one can understand

how easily a character with great possibilities may be shattered by a blow more callous than cruel, and how another character may, in a sense, be subdued, yet leaven many lives with kindness.

The rest of the family serve chiefly as a background, which is by no means a blur. We have, in fact, but one suggestion to make about these other characters. It disconcerts a reader who has formed a mental picture of a personality to have to alter it after a hundred pages, in accordance with a belated description.

At a time when many a county family may find its fortunes rudely shattered, this book may be an instructive as well as a well-written and interesting piece of fiction.

The Thirty Days. By Hubert Wales. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

A FEW years ago Mr. John Cleveland gave in a novel a thrilling illustration of the crime of feloniously occupying a body, the result of which is usually called "possession." Hubert Wales presents a serio-comic rendering of the same theme, and deserves praise for a mystery which provokes curiosity, while two or three characters are sufficiently interesting to make their bizarre experiences acceptable to the reader's imagination. The criminal is a corn-merchant whose body, unable to survive the ordeal of a mountain climb, was cremated, the ashes being dispersed hilariously by their reincarnated owner on his return to England and a widow who loathed what she saw of him in his stolen house of flesh. The author carefully defends his women from the extremes of indelicate irony with which they are threatened, and closes his story with a pretty intimation that honey is in store for the nerve-racked widow.

Spray on the Windows. By J. E. Buckrose. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

THE heroine is something of a minx with decided views and a determination to do well for herself, but still stronger is her instinct to comfort the man who has been badly hurt in his battle with life. The love-interest, however, although delicately handled, is the least important part of the book. Its "hero" is Wodenscar, the little third-rate Yorkshire seaside resort which,

"fresh and salt, bears an exact resemblance to a stifling Indian bazaar; for one hour nobody knows a report, and the next hour everybody knows it—and yet none can tell how the tale is carried."

The chief character is Mrs. Walker, an example, except in inquisitiveness and decorative taste, of all that a seaside landlady should be. Six bouquets of different-coloured paper flowers adorn her front room, and she has a way of circling a subject with discreet references until she arrives at the heart of the most cherished secret. She is a source of humour and her philosophy sometimes amazes the lodger:—

"After all," she says, "my idea of heaven's a place where you'll have a chance to go

back and do all the kind things you wish you'd done here." But Mrs. Walker had started a train of thought too big for her, and glanced off."

That is characteristic of the book: here and there it tantalizingly touches unexpected depths, only to retreat to the safer levels.

The Voice of the Turtle. By Frederick Watson. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THE principal feature of this novel is its exuberant atmosphere, which irresistibly reminds us of the well-known poster which proclaims that S— is "so bracing." Like the hilarious old gentleman depicted thereupon, Mr. Watson's characters caper unrestrainedly. There are exceptions, of course, but the more sober they are, the more joyfully does the author dance around them. The undercurrent of the story, however, is entirely serious, and there are two or three little character-studies which by their fineness of detail contrast oddly, but not harshly, with their rollicking setting. The chief character is a self-made man, whose finer instincts have been partially obscured by his strenuous attention to business, and whom social ambitions urge on towards the ranks of the squirearchy. Success in this direction is only attained through the ingenuity of a delightful boy, who unites the local gentry in a fishing association, and has the merchant appointed honorary secretary of a body permitting him to fish his own water. The portrait of the Rev. Tiberius Prenderghast is one of the best things of its sort we have read. 'The Voice of the Turtle' is, indeed, a refreshing discovery.

The Story of Duciehurst. By Charles Egbert Craddock. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

THIS is an American story, full of a decidedly American atmosphere. It is exhilaratingly vigorous and animated both in characterization and action. The people in it are not troubled with too many thoughts, but they speak and act like real people, while the picture of the twin brothers portrays a beautiful emotion without undue sentimentality. There is a good plot, which in its unravelling leads the characters through many adventures.

Civil Dudgeon. By C. H. Tremlett. (Blackwood & Sons, 6s.)

THIS story is laid in the days of Charles II. The hero becomes involved in the politics of the time, and the reader can gain a certain historical knowledge from the book. The author is capable of presenting a connected train of events, but he does not portray emotion with compelling interest. The situations are good, but the treatment is insipid; the spirit and dash of a successful book of adventure are lacking. The author himself seems to have doubts as to the wisdom of the hero's political views, and probably this has hampered him.

Love in a Palace. By F. E. Penny. (Chatto & Windus, 6s.)

THE author has sufficient experience as an Anglo-Indian novelist to avoid the usual disasters. 'Love in a Palace' is an interesting study of the clash of Western ideas of progress and unchanging tradition within the sacred precincts of the harem. The wraith of a romance—gone before it became a fact—between an Indian prince and an English girl forms a telling prelude to his marriage with a girl of his own faith. The instinctive shrinking of the Oriental from bodily imperfection, and the final triumph of the Western influence towards tenderness and sympathy for the afflicted, are effectively shown, although the ending is, perhaps, rather forced and inconsistent with the Eastern character. The spelling of words which may now fairly be regarded as English, such as "Koran," seems to us rather pedantic.

Paradyse Terrestre. By C. M. Antony. (Washbourne, 3s. 6d. net.)

NOSTALGIA, when one comes to think of it, is a curious thing. Like many kinds of mental, and even some kinds of physical, distress, it has a highly attenuated or rarefied form in which it becomes pleasure—what a novelist would dub an "exquisite" pleasure, wherein a minute thrill of pain is an essential. We would remark, first, that a good general test of a description of scenery is whether or not it succeeds in communicating this faint nostalgia; and, secondly, that for this special purpose few things in nature are so effective as flowers. We gladly admit that, tried by the test suggested, the writer of these tales has been decidedly successful, even though, in some places, the flowers are almost too thick upon the ground. Monsignor Benson, writing a Preface to the book, thought the author had caught something of "a vision of Heaven on earth," which is, perhaps, saying the same thing as we do a trifle more strongly than we should care to say it.

There are twelve tales, one for each month of the year, entirely disconnected, and laid now in Italy, now in Switzerland, and now in England. A certain amount of legendary matter is woven prettily into some of them, and fits in well both with the scenery and with the tone of thought of the writer.

The weak point is the fact that these sketches are stories at all. The characters—these all too similar earnest young ladies, these tender, anxious husbands, these invariably wise and paternal priests—have the same kind of "impossibility" as a fashion-plate. The dialogue recalls what one has heard between voluble and rather priggish schoolgirls who know they are being overheard. Further, the inordinate intention to edify is likely to put off some of the very readers who would be most apt to seize and enjoy the merits of the book.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Household Prayers for Morning Family Use, 2/ net. Elliot Stock
Includes a selection of prayers for special occasions.

Keable (Robert), *THE LONELINESS OF CHRIST: Studies in the Discipline of Life*, 1/6 net. Nisbet
A book for devotional reading in Lent.

Maud (John P.), *OUR COMRADESHIP WITH THE BLESSED DEAD*, 1/ net. Longmans
A collection of addresses delivered at St. Martin's, Trafalgar Square.

Newbolt (Rev. W. C. E.), *THE BIBLE OF ST. PAUL'S*, 1/6 net. Wells Gardner
An address dealing with certain aspects of the Cathedral by the Chancellor of St. Paul's.

Ottley (Rev. Robert Lawrence), *THE RULE OF WORK AND WORSHIP*, 5/ net. Robert Scott
An exposition of the Lord's Prayer. In the "Library of Historic Theology."

Pryse (James Morgan), *THE RESTORED NEW TESTAMENT*, 16/ net. Watkins
The Hellenic fragments, "freed from the pseudo-Jewish interpolations," harmonized and done into English verse and prose.

Ramsay (Sir William), *THE BEARING OF RECENT DISCOVERY ON THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT*, 12/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
The James Sprunt Lectures delivered at Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. The book is illustrated with plates, and cuts in the text.

Steiner (Dr. Rudolf), *CHRISTIANITY AS MYSTICAL FACT AND THE MYSTERIES OF ANTIQUITY*, edited by H. Collison, 5/ net. Putnam
A third edition, revised and enlarged.

Swayne (W. S.), *ST. PAUL AND HIS GOSPEL*, 2/ net. Wells Gardner
An examination of St. Paul's contribution to the foundation of the Christian Church.

Thureau-Dangin, *THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN THE 19TH CENTURY*, 2 vols., 31/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall
Revised and re-edited from a translation by the late Wilfred Wilberforce.

POETRY.

Hargadon (M. A.), *A LOVELY HOME*, 1/ net. Maunsell
A collection of verses dealing with scenes and people of Sligo County.

Kabir, *ONE HUNDRED POEMS*, translated by Rabindranath Tagore, 4/6 net. Macmillan
This translation was recently published by the India Society, and was reviewed in *The Athenæum* on January 23rd, p. 67.

Mallett (John), *THE WRITING ON THE WALL: AN INDICTMENT*, 1/ net. A. E. Malley
A long piece in quatrains denouncing Germany.

Mount (C. B.), *EXCERPTA QUÆDAM POESIOS GRÆCÆ ET LATINÆ*, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell
Translations in Latin and Greek, with the English originals printed on the opposite pages.

PHILOSOPHY.

Croce (Benedetto), *WHAT IS LIVING AND WHAT IS DEAD OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEGEL*, 7/6 net. Macmillan
Translated by Mr. Douglas Ainslie, from the original text of the third Italian edition (1912).

Höfding (Harald), *MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, AND LECTURES ON BERGSON*, translated by Alfred C. Mason, 5/ net. Macmillan
The lectures on 'Modern Philosophers' were delivered at the University of Copenhagen in 1902, and those on M. Bergson in 1913.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bancroft (Hubert Howe), *HISTORY OF MEXICO*, 82 net. New York, Bancroft Co.
This volume is partly a reproduction of the author's 'Popular History of the Mexican People,' published in 1887.

Champneys (Basil), *THE HON. ADELAIDE DRUMMOND: RETROSPECT AND MEMOIR*, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder

Mrs. Drummond wrote an informal autobiography for her children and grandchildren, which has been used by Mr. Champneys in writing this memoir. Such of the recollections as are of general interest have been included, with some letters.

Correspondence (The) of Jonathan Swift, D.D., Vols. V. and VI., 10/6 net each. Bell
The correspondence between 1733 and 1744, edited by Mr. F. Elrington Ball, with an Introduction by Bishop Bernard.

Graham (R. B. Cunninghame), *BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO*, 7/6 net. Nash

A biography of the Spanish soldier and explorer, based on his 'History of the Conquest of New Spain,' and containing translated extracts from that work.

Histories of Tacitus, 15/ net. John Murray
An English translation, with Introduction, notes, maps, and Index by Dr. George Gilbert Ramsay.

Usher (Roland G.), *THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE*, 7/6 net. Grant Richards

An account of the growth of nationality and democracy in the United States, with a discussion of the influence of economic and geographical factors on its development.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bury (G. Wyman), *ARABIA INFELIX; OR, THE TURKS IN YAMEN*, 7/6 net. Macmillan
A study of the people, history, and geography of Yemen, with maps and illustrations.

Douglas (Norman), *OLD CALABRIA*, 15/ net. Seeker
A book of Italian travel, illustrated with photographs.

Edgeworth (Edward), *THE HUMAN GERMAN*, 10/6 net. Methuen
An account of the daily life of Berlin, describing "the ordinary German as distinguished from the overbearing Junker class."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Walton and Cotton, *THE COMPLETE ANGLER*, 3/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
With an Introduction by Mr. A. B. Gough, and notes by Mr. T. Balston.

PHILOLOGY.

Sidonius, *The Letters of*, translated by O. M. Dalton, 2 vols., 3/6 net each. Oxford, Clarendon Press
The first complete English translation of the nine books, edited with an Introduction, Bibliography, notes, and Index.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Browne (J. H. Balfour), *WAR PROBLEMS*, 1/ net. Longmans
The problems dealt with include 'Optimism and War,' 'Submarines and Battleships,' 'The War and Finance,' and 'Italy.'

Clarke (M. E.), *PARIS WAITS, 1914*, 5/ net. Smith & Elder
A picture of life in Paris from the declaration of war until the return of the Government from Bordeaux.

Cook (Theodore Andrea), *KAISER, KRUPP, AND KULTUR*, 1/ net. John Murray
Thoughts aroused by the war and lessons to be learnt from it.

Europe during Alterations, 1d. Murray & Evenden
Maps of Europe in 1914, of Europe as the Kaiser and Crown Prince would like it to be, and of Europe as it will be after the war.

Fitzpatrick (Sir Percy), *THE ORIGIN, CAUSES, AND OBJECT OF THE WAR*, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

The substance of this book has been given in lectures in various parts of South Africa. The writer suggests that Germany's main policy is to seize the British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese territories in Africa.

Garbett (Rev. C. F.), *THE CHALLENGE OF THE KING*, 2/6 net. Wells Gardner
Addresses on the war.

Graham (Stephen), *RUSSIA AND THE WORLD*, 10/6 net. Cassell
A study of the war, and a statement of the world-problems that now confront Russia and Great Britain.

Oxford Pamphlets: SEA-POWER AND THE WAR, by J. R. Thursfield; **BRITAIN'S WAR BY LAND**, by John Buchan; **THE FARMER IN WAR TIME**, by C. S. Orwin, 2d. net each. Milford
The latest issues in this series.

Papers for War Time: OUR NEED OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH, by W. Temple; **WAR, THIS WAR, AND THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT**, by B. H. Streeter, 2d. each. Milford
Two more pamphlets in this series.

Reeve's Chart of the Navies of Great Britain and Germany, 6d. St. Catherine Press

A tabular chart, contrasting the sizes of the two navies, and giving particulars of each ship as regards date of completion, tonnage, speed, &c.

Royden (A. Maude), *THE GREAT ADVENTURE, THE WAY TO PEACE*, 2d. Headley Brothers
A study of war and the Christian ideal.

Washburn (Stanley), *FIELD NOTES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT*, 6/ net. Melrose

The author is a war correspondent of *The Times*, and much of this book is reproduced from that paper. The illustrations are from photographs by Mr. George H. Mewes.

ECONOMICS.

Burrows (Roland), *THE NEW INCOME TAX IN RELATION TO THE WAR AND BUSINESS*, 1/ net. Newberry & Pickering
A comprehensive review of the new income-tax law.

EDUCATION.

School World, Vol. XVI., 7/6 net. Macmillan
The issues from January to December, 1914.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Bryant (Rev. E. E.) and Lake (E. D. C.), *GREEK EXERCISES*, 2/ net. Milford
This book is based on, and illustrates, the authors' 'Greek Grammar,' and includes an Introduction on the elements of Greek syntax and Vocabularies.

Court (H.), *THE ENGLISH NATION: Part II. GOVERNMENT AND WEALTH*, 1/6 net. Relfe
Relates the gradual building-up of the British system of government, and describes the wealth of the Empire, and the relations between Capital and Labour.

Dehmel (Paula), *DAS GRÜNE HAUS*, 1/6 net. Milford
Edited, with a Questionnaire and Vocabulary, by Mr. C. R. Ash, in the "Oxford Junior German Series."

Fowler (J. H.), *BRITISH ORATORS*, 1/ net. Macmillan
Passages selected and arranged for use in secondary schools.

Klaussmann (A. Oskar), *WOLFDIETRICH*, 1/6 net. Milford
Edited, with Questionnaire and Vocabulary, by Mr. H. E. Adams, in the "Oxford Junior German Series."

Lillencron (Detlev von), *UMZINGELT, AND DER RICHTUNGSPUNKT*, 1/6 net. Milford

Edited, with Questionnaire and Vocabulary, by Mr. A. M. D. Hughes, in the "Oxford Junior German Series."

Pliny, *SELECTED LETTERS*, 2/6 net. Milford
Edited, with an Introduction, by Mr. G. B. Allen.

Riehl (Wilhelm Heinrich), *DER STADTPEIFER*, 9d. Blackie
Edited, with notes, idioms, and Vocabulary, by Mr. Alfred Oswald.

Roberts (E. P.), *THE ISLE OF GRAMARVE; OR, TALES OF OLD BRITAIN, Part II.*, 1/ net. Macmillan
It includes stories of Elidur, the Kings of Brentford, Cadwallon, and St. Ursula and her maidens.

Shakespeare, *KING JOHN*, edited by A. J. F. Collins, 2/ net. University Tutorial Press
Includes a Life of Shakespeare, Introduction, and notes.

Smith (Mrs. George), *A THACKERAY READER*, 1/6 net. Milford
Selections from the writings of Thackeray.

Spenser, *THE FAERY QUEEN, Book V.*, 1/6 net. Blackie
Edited by Mr. E. H. Blakeney.

Storm (Theodor), *VON JENSEIT DES MEERES*, 9d. Blackie
Edited, with notes, idioms, and Vocabulary, by Mr. Alfred Oswald.

Talbot (H. H.), MODERN BUSINESS ARITHMETIC
1/ Blackie
A course of study for commercial students, with special reference to the correlation of Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

Treves (A. S.), LE JOURNAL D'UN GARNEMENT
1/4 net. Bell
A Reader for junior pupils, arranged with a full French-English Vocabulary and a list of questions on the text.

Winchester (Lydia), A NEW SYSTEM OF ANALYSIS
1/ Blackie
A practical and simplified method of analysis.

FICTION.

Bennett (Arnold), WHOM GOD HATH JOINED, 6/
Methuen
A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum* on December 8th, 1906, p. 731.

Bindloss (Harold), THE INTRUDER, 6/
Ward & Lock
A story of love and adventure in Saskatchewan.

Conrad (Joseph), WITHIN THE TIDES, 6/
Dent
Contains four stories: 'The Planter of Malata,' 'The Partner,' 'The Inn of the Two Witches,' and 'Because of the Dollars.'

Courlander (A.), MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD, 7d. net.
Nelson
A cheap edition.

Cresswell (Clarice M.), THE MAKING AND BREAKING OF ALMANSUR, 6/
Chatto & Windus
A romance of the Moors in Spain.

Dehan (Richard), THE MAN OF IRON, 6/
Heinemann
See p. 190.

Grey (Rowland), LA BELLE ALLIANCE, 6/
Smith & Elder
A story of an English girl's life in a French school, giving reminiscences of Mlle. Souvestre's famous school at Fontainebleau, where the author was once a pupil.

Hobson (John Morrison), THE ARKWRIGTS, 2/ net.
Croydon Guardian's Office
A tale of Croydon in the sixteenth century, with notes and illustrations.

Hungerheart, the Story of a Soul, 6/
Methuen
The story of a woman's adventures in search of love and happiness.

Sheehan (Canon P. A.), THE GRAVES AT KILMORNA, 6/
Longmans
A story of the Fenian riots in 1867.

Valzey (Mrs. George de Horne), WHAT A MAN WILLS, 6/
Cassell
On New Year's Eve a party of young people, believing that "What a man wills, that he may become," confess to each other their secret ambitions. The author describes the subsequent fortune of each of her characters.

Vane (George), THE SNARE, 6/
Lane
The story of a girl who loses her memory in Paris and is adopted by a Russian princess.

Whitelaw (David), THE MYSTERY OF ENID BELAIRS, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton
The story of an actress on whom falls the suspicion of having murdered a rival.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

American Historical Review, JANUARY, \$1
Macmillan
Features of this number are 'The Fame of Sir Edward Stafford,' by Mr. Conyers Read; 'American History and American Democracy,' by Mr. A. C. McLaughlin; and 'A Portrait of General George Gordon Meade,' by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford.

Architectural Association Journal, 6d.
The Association
The February number contains an article on 'Modern German Architecture' by Prof. Lethaby.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, 1/6
Elliot Stock
Among the contents of the January number are 'History of the Parish of Beenharn,' by Miss Mary Sharp, and 'The Potters' Art,' by Mr. E. E. Cope.

Blackwood's Magazine, MARCH, 2/6
A Great Peacemaker and his Son,' by Mr. C. C. Maconochie; 'With Rawlinson in Belgium,' by Mr. C. Underwood; and 'A Century of Invasion Schemes,' by Mr. David Hannay, are some items in this issue.

Ecclesiastical Review, 15/ per annum.

R. & T. Washbourne
The contents of the February number include 'The Eloquence of St. Paul,' by the Rev. Claude J. Pernin, and 'The Priest in the German Army,' by the Rev. Franz J. Coeln.

Fortnightly Review, MARCH, 2/6
Chapman & Hall
Includes 'British and German Policy,' by Dr. J. Holland Rose; 'The War and British Industry,' by Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money; and 'The Neglect and Misuse of Bach's Organ Works,' by Mr. H. Heathcote Statham.

Hindustan Review, 10 annas.
Allahabad, L. M. Ghosh
Among the contents of the January number are 'Can Germany be a World-Power?' by Prof. Ramdas Khan; 'Just for a Scrap of Paper,' by Dr. E. J. Dillon; and 'Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson,' by 'A Seeker after Truth.'

Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 2/6
The Society
The January number contains five reports on the total eclipse of the sun, August 21st, 1914, as viewed from different points.

Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, Vol. XIII. No. 74, 10 cents.
Boston
Describes the Goloubew Collection of Persian and Indian paintings.

Round Table, 2/6
Macmillan
The contents of the March number include 'The Politics of War,' 'The Schism of Europe,' and 'Nietzsche and the "Culture-State."'

Unpopular Review, 75 cents.
Williams & Norgate
The contents of the January-March number include 'The Philosophy of the War,' 'Feminism and Socialism,' and 'Our Chaotic Divorce Laws.'

GENERAL.

Birdwood (Sir George C. M.), SVA, 12/6 net.
Lee Warner
A collection of the author's articles and letters on Indian lore, history, life, and legend.

Pasley (L.), DIVERSITIES OF GIFTS, 1/ net.
Murray & Evenden
Stories and readings for mothers' meetings, many of them reprinted from *The Mothers' Union Journal*.

Reed (Myrtle), A WOMAN'S CAREER: THE EXALTATIONS AND THE OBSTACLES, 2/6 net.
Putnam
An essay on the relation of women to the community.

Waugh (Arthur), RETICENCE IN LITERATURE, AND OTHER PAPERS, 3/6 net.
J. G. Wilson
A collection of essays divided under the headings 'Views and Impressions,' 'Sketches for Portraits,' and 'Two Homes.' They are reprinted from *The Yellow Book*, *The Fortnightly Review*, and other sources.

PAMPHLETS.

Economical Dishes for Workers, 1d.
National Food Reform Association
Thirty-fourth thousand.

Fielding (Charles), ENGLAND'S FOOD.
Waterlow & Sons
Reprint of articles from *The Morning Post* of January 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions, and Reservations to the Conventions and Declarations of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences.
Washington, Carnegie Endowment
Pamphlet No. 3 in the Division of International Law.

Smedley (William T.), FRANCIS BACON: A TRIBUTE AND A PROPOSAL, 11, Hart Street, W.C.
The author's proposal is that there be erected to Bacon a Memorial Library containing copies of every edition of his works published in every language, of all books on Bacon and his writings, and a complete collection of the books published in England during his lifetime.

SCIENCE.

Bennett (A. H.), ENGLISH MEDICAL WOMEN, GLIMPSES OF THEIR WORK IN PEACE AND WAR, 3/6
Pitman
This book gives an account of women's entrance into the medical profession, and a description of the medical and surgical work they are doing in the war.

Gilbert (Charles Henry), FISHES COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES FISHERIES STEAMER ALBATROSS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN 1904.
Washington, Government Printing Office
A paper, illustrated with plates, reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Minchin (George M.), A TREATISE ON STATICS, Vol. II., 10/6
Milford
Fifth edition, revised by Mr. H. T. Gerrans.

Murray (Hon. Gladys Graham), A BIRDLOVER'S YEAR, 3/6 net.
Nash
Papers on the habits of birds through the months of the year, some of which are reproduced from *Chambers's Journal*, *Scottish Country Life*, and other periodicals.

Psychological Studies: FROM THE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 2/6 net.

Hodder & Stoughton
Contains 'A Study of Learning and Re-learning in Mice and Rats,' by Misses M. Macgregor and J. Schinz; 'A Study of Controlled Association,' by Miss E. H. Wilson; 'An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature of Recognition,' by Miss Lucy G. Fildes; and 'A Study of Thought Processes,' by Miss B. A. Lunniss.

Russell (Edward J.), SOIL CONDITIONS AND PLANT GROWTH, "Monographs on Biochemistry," 5/ net.
Longmans

A new edition, including an additional chapter on 'The Relationship between the Micro-Organic Population of the Soil and the Growth of Plants.' See notice in *The Athenæum*, Aug. 24, 1912, p. 195.

Yearsley (MacLeod), THROAT AND EAR TROUBLES, "Methuen's Health Series," 1/ net.
A little book dealing with the prevention of deafness by attention to the health of the ear, throat, and nose.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Czaplicka (M. A.), ABORIGINAL SIBERIA: A STUDY IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY, 14/ net.
Oxford, Clarendon Press
A monograph on the aboriginal tribes of Siberia, with a Preface by Dr. R. R. Marett.

FINE ARTS.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society, PROCEEDINGS, No. LXVI., 7/6 net.
Bell
The papers printed in this number are 'More Old Playing Cards found in Cambridge,' by Dr. W. M. Fletcher; 'Flints,' by Prof. T. McKenny Hughes; and 'Ships in the Cambridge "Life of the Confessor,"' by Mr. H. H. Brindley.

McAlpin (Colin), HERMAIA: A STUDY IN COMPARATIVE ESTHETICS, 10/6 net.
Dent
Includes chapters on music, painting, and poetry, each in relation to Nature, and on music as the expression of mysticism, religion, will, and various feelings and motives.

Nesbit (William M.), SUMERIAN RECORDS FROM DREHEM, 6/6 net.
Milford
Vol. VIII. of Columbia University Oriental Studies.

Prout (Samuel), SKETCHES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, GERMANY, ITALY, AND SWITZERLAND, 5/ net.
The Studio
Special Winter Number of *The Studio*, edited by Mr. Charles Holme, with an Introduction by Mr. Ernest G. Hatton.

DRAMA.

Erskine (John), A PAGEANT OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY FOR THE 700TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROGER BACON, 2/6 net.
Milford
A pageant given by Columbia University. The plan and notes are by Mr. John J. Coss, and the illustrations by Mr. Claggett Wilson.

Forsythe (Robert Stanley), THE RELATIONS OF SHIRLEY'S PLAYS TO THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA, 8/6 net.
Milford
An examination of Shirley's plays with reference to their sources.

Mavrogordato (John), CASSANDRA IN TROY, 5/ net.
Secker
A play in three acts dealing with the story of Cassandra from the time when she prays to Apollo for love until she is led away from Troy by Agamemnon.

Robinson (Lennox), THE DREAMERS, 2/ net.
Maunsell
The play noticed in last week's Dramatic Gossip.

FOREIGN.

Claretie (Jules), LE PETIT JACQUES (Noël Lambert), "Collection Nelson," 1/ net.
A cheap edition.

Nothomb (Pierre), LES BARBARES EN BELGIQUE, 3fr. 50.
Paris, Perrin
A third edition, with a Preface by M. H. Carton de Wiart.

NEW POEMS BY JAMES I.

JAMES I. had no small reputation in his own day as a conversationalist, prose writer, and maker of short verses, and most of his poetical work has since been reprinted. Of the following poems, however, the one on the Duke of Buckingham has just come to light, and that on Queen Anne is now for the first time attributed to its proper author. It appeared anonymously in 'Wit's Recreations,' a poetical miscellany published in 1640. The poem to the Duke of Buckingham has not yet been printed in either the Latin or the English version. The present source of these poems is an old seventeenth-century manuscript in the British Museum.

To the Duke of Buckingham.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the notorious favourite of James, was made Admiral of the Fleet by the King on January 19th, 1619, having been appointed Master of the Horse three years before. The two versions of the poem which James made to celebrate the former event occur in the manuscript without title, but both are subscribed "Jacobus Rex."

Buckinghamus (Jo) maris est praelectus, et idem,
Qui dominatur equis nunc dominatur aquis,
Atque inter superos liquidas qui temperat undas,
Neptunus celeres et moderatur equos.
Nec non displicet cuiquam geminata potestas,
Exemplum superis cum placuisse vident.

Now let us rejoice, sing Peans all,
For Buckingham is now made Admirall,
And he that rules the horse, our strength by land,
Our strength by sea, the Navy, doth command.
Soe in the heavenly Courte that selfe same God,
Neptune I meane, that with his three tooth'd Rod
Brought forth the horse, doth with the same
appease

The raging fury of the boysterous seas.
Why then should any grudge that favour graces
The merritt of one person with two places,
Since it is soe amongst the states of heaven,
Where none dare doubt but things are carried
even?

On the Death of Queen Anne.

King James's wife Anne died on March 2nd, 1619, from an unknown disease which had been an affliction for years. Her condition was pronounced to be dangerous at Christmastime, 1618. Shortly before this date "a mighty blazing comet" had been seen, and some believed that "this great light in heaven was sent as a flambeau to the Queen's funeral." The King's poem appears in the manuscript as follows:—

Upon the death of Queene Anne by King James.

Thee to invite, the great God sent his starre,
Whose friends and nearest kin good Princes are;
For though they runne the race of men and dye,
Death seemes but to refine their Maiestye.
Soe did this Queene from earth her court remove
And left the earth to live in Heaven above.
Then shee is chang'd, not dead; noe good Prince
dies,

But like the sunne, doth onely set to rise.

C. L. POWELL.

BOOK-SAVING.

Hardwick Court, Chepstow, Feb. 14, 1915.

I CAME across a book lately entitled 'M. T. Cicero's Cato Major, or his Discourse of Old Age.' This book is mentioned in the Bibliography of Dr. Franklin by Henry Stevens; but it may be interesting to your American readers, not only from the fact that it appears to be his first book published and printed in Philadelphia, but that it is the first translation from the classics published in the New World. It is dated 1744, and there is a later edition in 1778. As this book was finding its way to a village workhouse amongst others, it may be taken as an example of "book-saving."

ERNEST HARTLAND.

Literary Gossip.

NEXT THURSDAY Sir Herbert Warren is giving, at the Royal Institution, the first of two lectures on 'Poetry and War.'

SOME of the friends and admirers of Mr. J. P. Collins, whose recent retirement from *The Pall Mall Gazette* to become a literary agent we noted last week, have decided to entertain him to dinner at the Café Monico on Monday, March 15th. Communications should be addressed to Mr. C. E. Lawrence at 50A, Albemarle Street, W.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Bristol University held a meeting of Convocation—the first since November, 1914—on Thursday week last. There was a good attendance of members, and the proceedings were marked by a commendable spirit of zest. After the transaction of some formal business, a member moved the following resolution—that,

"In accordance with Ordinance IV., Convocation do respectfully request the Chancellor of the University that he will direct in writing that the form of the voting papers for election of members of Convocation to the Court shall be such as will ensure the election being conducted as a secret ballot."

"This resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and a Committee was appointed to assist the Chancellor in carrying it into effect.

"A member then moved: 'That it is desirable to reduce the quorum for meetings of Convocation.' The mover, in an interesting speech, discussed the functions of Convocation, losing sight, however, of its primary character as an assembly of graduates. 'It was attended,' he said, 'by members of the Junior Staff, who voted or did not vote, as they dared.' It was argued *contra* that a small quorum is subject to abuse, and that Convocation must be largely attended if its views upon the government of the University were to have their proper weight. This resolution was lost.

"The difficulty is that many of the graduates take no interest in the University or its affairs, and will not pay the fee for registration as members of Convocation. Others, again, think the powers of Convocation insufficient to render it influential in the governance of the University.

"In reply to inquiries as to the existence or accessibility of by-laws, the Chairman stated that there were in existence by-laws regulating the procedure of Convocation, and promised that copies of these should be supplied to members."

As *Le Muséon: Revue d'Études Orientales* is driven from its home at Louvain, the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have arranged with the editorial board for the publication of the first number of 1915. Among the articles promised are several by Cambridge scholars.

Prof. L. de la Vallée Poussin, the editor, speaks feelingly of the labours of learning lost in the number which should have appeared last August: "On peut craindre que tout n'ait péri dans l'incendie des ateliers du probe et vaillant imprimeur du *Muséon*, J. B. Istas."

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS announces an edition of the 'Apologia' of Apuleius, by Mr. H. E. Butler and Mr. A. S. Owen.

STUDENTS of anthropology will be interested to learn that Messrs. Macmillan are about to issue a second edition of Prof. W. J. Sollas's 'Ancient Hunters and their Modern Representatives.' Many amplifications and amendments have been made in order to bring the book abreast of the most recent advances in our knowledge.

MR. ALEYN LYALL READE, whose work on Dr. Johnson we remember with pleasure, is publishing by subscription an account of 'The Mellards and their Descendants, including the Bibbys of Liverpool.' The work will be elaborately produced with several plates, and will include memoirs of Miss Mulock, the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' and Thomas Mellard Reade, who worked his own way to some repute in science.

The issue will be strictly limited to 200 copies, and those who wish to subscribe should communicate with the author at Treleven House, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

THE undertaking of a Concordance to the Poetical Works of Robert Browning was announced at the annual meeting of the Concordance Society of America, held at Columbia University, December 30th, 1914. This new work is under the editorship of Mr. L. N. Broughton of Cornell University and Prof. B. F. Stelter of the University of Southern California.

The editors wish to make this further announcement of their undertaking in order to avoid any possible duplication of their labours. Communications regarding the work may be addressed to Mr. L. N. Broughton, Ithaca, N.Y.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE'S spring announcements include 'Essays on War,' by Mr. Hilaire Belloc; and 'The Political Thoughts of Treitschke,' by Mr. H. W. C. Davis.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL are publishing this month 'Napoleon in Exile: St. Helena,' by Mr. Norwood Young, in 2 vols., with 100 illustrations.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK are publishing this season 'An Introduction to the Economic History of England: Vol. I. The Middle Ages,' by Mr. E. Lipson, and 'Trade Unionism,' by Mr. C. M. Lloyd, in the "Social Workers" Series.

AMONGST the articles in *Chambers's Journal* for March are 'Ambassadors in War and Peace,' by Mr. W. V. Roberts; 'War beneath the Waves: Submarines and Torpedoes,' by Mr. W. O. Horsnail; 'The London of Thackeray's Novels,' by Mr. E. Beresford Chancellor; 'Personal,' paragraphs from the "Agony" Column in the newspapers, by Mr. Robert Macray; 'Italian Brigands,' by Mr. George Pignatorre; and a short story, 'The Doom of the Zeppelin,' by Mr. R. W. Burgess.

THE death is announced from Florence in his 65th year of Signor Giulio Piccini, a well-known Italian journalist and a lifelong contributor to the *Nazione*. Under the pen-name of "Jarro" he wrote well on many subjects.

SCIENCE

Dew-Ponds: History, Observation, and Experiment. By Edward A. Martin. (Werner Laurie, 6s.)

THE author has given as the title of his book the term "dew-ponds," which has been adopted by many previous writers on the subject, but is not of any great antiquity, nor in general use in the districts where these structures are found. In Surrey, Kent, Wiltshire, and Hampshire they are also referred to as "mist-ponds," and Mr. Martin is of opinion that this word more accurately describes them, agreeing with the views of Dr. Williams-Freeman which we noted last week. Mr. Martin's book is a record of three years' experiments pursued by him, with the aid of a grant from the Government fund administered by the Royal Society, into this and other problems connected with the subject. He began his researches with a strong leaning in favour of the theory that these ponds were replenished mainly by dew, and ended with the conviction that, while considerable condensation of moisture takes place into them, dew has little or nothing to do with it.

Other names have been suggested, as "cloud-pond" and "fog-pond." The name "dew-pond" cannot be defended, if used in the strict sense of the word, and can only be justified by interpreting the word "dew" as including all kinds of moisture other than rain.

Besides observation and experiment, Mr. Martin's book deals with the history of these ponds. It has been suggested, with a high degree of probability, that they date back to Neolithic times. Their remains are found in proximity to great earthworks, as at Chanctonbury Ring and Cissbury; and without them it is difficult to infer how any people who occupied those earthworks, either by themselves or their cattle, could obtain the supply of water necessary for existence. Mr. Martin carries the argument further, and thinks it probable that dew-ponds were made in early Palæolithic times. We have no reason, he says, to think that Palæolithic man was more fond of low-lying forest land than his successors have been, and if he chose the downland as his habitation, why should he not have learnt how to puddle a hole for the collection of water?

The interesting discussion of the subject of dew-ponds that took place at the Conference of Delegates of the corresponding societies of the British Association in 1900, after the reading of a paper by Prof. Miall ('Report, British Association,' 579-85), shows not only the widespread interest taken in that subject, but also the necessity for careful investigation of the several problems that arise out of it. This is what has been supplied by Mr. Martin's book. He appends a list of thirty-two ponds which he has had under observation. In order to test the theories as to the function fulfilled by straw in the fabric of

a pond, he constructed one himself, after making many previous experiments on the heat-conducting qualities of the materials used in it. He kept his pond under observation from June 6th to September 8th; and in the following spring dug it up again, and remade it on different lines. He found the straw moist, crushed, and brittle, but thick enough to be a fair test as to whether the straw prevented the warming of the water at night by the upward radiation of the earth's heat. The results are given in tabular form, and Mr. Martin is

"bound to say that the theories which have received some amount of popularity in regard to the action and construction of dew-ponds receive but scanty support from these results."

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 18.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. A. W. Clapham read a paper on the topography of the Cistercian abbey of Tower Hill. Tower Hill abbey of St. Mary de Gratias was the last of the Cistercian foundations in England, and owed its origin to Edward III. in 1350. The site of the house, of which no remains are extant, is all that has hitherto been known, but an early Stuart plan, preserved among the Domestic State Papers, enables the main features of the monastic building to be clearly identified; and some building accounts of the late fourteenth century, and the grant to Sir Arthur Darcy at the Dissolution, add much additional information. Both the east and west ends of the building stood on the open courts of the present Royal Mint, which occupies the site; and there is some hope that excavations, could they be undertaken, might be productive.

Sir Hercules Read exhibited, on behalf of Col. Parker, a bucket with decoration of Late Celtic style, and a mediæval inscribed sword. The bucket is of wood, with on one side two overlapping plates of very thin bronze or brass with embossed designs, clearly Late Celtic in character, and with a loop handle of inadequate type formed of a ribbed band of slightly thicker metal. Although at first sight of Late Celtic date, the bucket appears, on examination, to be almost certainly a comparatively modern forgery. The embossed ornament, while clearly founded on a Late Celtic model, has none of the originality and charm of outline that constitute the great attraction of work of that period, and it may be assumed, therefore, that the bronze plates have been made by a more or less skilful forger and affixed to an old bucket that happened to be at hand.

The sword was found in the bed of the Ouse, opposite Cawood Castle, Yorks. It is 37½ inches long, with a broad double-edged blade, having a channel on either face in which a band of letters has been inlaid in white metal. The quillons are bent downwards and curved so as to form nearly a semicircle. The tang is broad and flat, and the pommel rounded beneath and pyramidal above, of a type familiar on swords of the Viking period. The sword can hardly be earlier than the thirteenth century, and as there can be no doubt as to the contemporary date of all the parts, it would seem that it is an example in which the actual type of Viking pommel has survived for two or three centuries with no change, while the quillons have followed the fashion of the time when the sword was actually made.

Sir Hercules Read also exhibited a fine specimen of a sword and sheath of La Tène type found at Berne.

Mr. E. A. Webb exhibited a fragment of an enamelled sixteenth-century terra-cotta tile from the infirmary of the monastery of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, and a small coloured fragment of a fourteenth-century canopy recently discovered in the church of the same monastery.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 18.—Col. H. W. Morrison in the chair.—M. Georges Rasquin was elected a Fellow.

Mr. H. Symonds exhibited a series of coins illustrating his paper, and an original warrant dated January 25th, 1541/2, from the Privy Council to the Master-workers at the Tower, from the library of the Society of Antiquaries.—The Chairman showed a group of York of Henry VIII. of the fifth bust, m.m. boar's head, and a brass forgery of the base shilling of Edward VI.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper on the Irish coinages of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., which presented difficulties similar to those attending a study of the English series in the same period, viz., the use by Edward VI. of his father's portrait and titles. The lecturer was able to furnish evidence to prove that certain silver coins with the portrait of Henry VIII. were in fact struck by Edward VI. in various years, and to establish the Irish origin of a profile shilling dated 1552. Mr. Symonds showed that there were five coinages for Ireland by Henry VIII., all of which were struck in England, and three by Edward VI., which were made exclusively in Dublin.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 17.—Capt. H. G. Lyons, President, in the chair.

A paper on 'Observations of the Upper Atmosphere at Aberdeen by Means of Pilot Balloons' was submitted by Mr. A. E. M. Geddes. These observations were made at the Observatory, King's College, during 1912 and 1913, and in every case two theodolites were used, thus securing an accurate determination of the flights to a level of 3,000 metres. In clear weather the upward velocity of the balloon is shown to be fairly uniform, but to depend on more than the free lift. When clouds are present, they influence considerably this velocity, the effect differing according to the nature of the cloud. The wind velocities and directions have been calculated, and compared with those actually found by observation.

A paper was also read from Mr. V. G. Anderson of Melbourne University on the 'Influence of Weather Conditions upon the Amounts of Nitric Acid and of Nitrous Acid in the Rainfall at Melbourne.' The author described the methods adopted, and stated that the results of the daily determinations from November 1st, 1912, to February 28th, 1914, when correlated with the meteorological data for Melbourne and the isobaric charts for Australia, reveal the existence of a relation between weather conditions and the amount of the nitrogen acids in the rainfall. The concentration of nitric acid reached a maximum in summer, a minimum in winter, and an intermediate position in autumn and spring. The concentration of nitrous acid reached a maximum in winter, and a minimum in summer. Nine well-defined recurring types of rainstorms have been investigated.

HISTORICAL.—Feb. 18.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—The following were declared elected Fellows of the Society: Miss K. Hotblack, Miss H. Johnstone, Miss C. Maxwell, Miss W. Mercier, Miss E. Power, Miss M. Hayes Robinson, Prof. Powicke, and Mr. R. Hyslop.

After the formal business of the meeting, the President delivered his annual address, which treated of the historical relations between England and the Low Countries, founded upon commercial, geographical, and political necessities, with special reference to the British support of Belgium in the present war. Sir Henry Howorth and others spoke upon the subject of the paper.

ALCHEMICAL.—Feb. 12.—Mr. Sijil Abdul-Ali, Hon. Secretary, in the chair.—A paper entitled 'Alchemy and the Devil,' communicated by Archdeacon J. B. Craven, was read.

The paper drew attention to the close association which existed in the eyes both of the Church and the people between alchemy and magic, and the stern disapprobation with which such arts were viewed, as aiming at gaining the pleasures of wealth and the senses by demoniacal aid. The State joined in this denunciation, and in 1404 the practice of alchemy was made a felony in England. In 1689, however, this Act was repealed, doubtless owing to the saner and more scientific attitude towards Nature and the investigation of her secrets then coming to the fore. Whilst, in fact, alchemy and magical practices had little in common, many seekers after the philosopher's stone were inspired by evil motives—by greed and avarice. But others were true natural philosophers, and there was, Archdeacon Craven suggested, a still higher alchemy.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Institution, 5.
- Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Running Costs of Motor Vehicles' Lieut. R. W. A. Brewer.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'The Aesthetic of Benedetto Croce,' Mr. A. A. Cook.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Motor Fuels,' Lecture III., Prof. V. B. Lewis. (Fothergill Lecture.)
- Tues. Horticultural, 8.—'Pressing Flowers to retain their Colours,' Dr. C. F. Fothergill: 'Colour Changes in Flowers by the Removal of Sunlight,' Col. Rawson.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Colour Photography: Photographic Appreciation of Colour in Monochrome,' Lecture I., Prof. W. J. Pope.
- Roman, 4.30.—'The Production of Samian Ware and its Development. A Note on a Visor Helmet from Nijmegen, Holland,' Mr. J. Curie.

- TUES. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Northern Territory of Australia. Past, Present, and Future,' Mr. D. Lindsay. (Colonial Section.)
 — University College, 5.15.—'Islam in India,' Lecture III, Prof. T. W. Arnold.
 WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'The Scapula and Other Abnormal Human Forms in English Church Carvings,' Mr. G. C. Bruce.
 — Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Shakespeare's Profession,' Mr. W. Poel.
 — King's College, 5.15.—'The Spirit of Belgium,' Prof. F. Hamel.
 — Institution of Electrical Engineers, 7.45.—Discussion on 'The Application of Electrical Engineering to Warfare' (Students' Section).
 — Entomological, 8.
 — Viking, 8.10.—'The Scandinavian Thunder-Weapon and its British Representative,' Mr. E. Lovett.
 THURS. Royal Institution, 5.—'Poetry and War,' Lecture I, Sir Herbert Warren.
 — Royal, 4.30.—'A Bolometric Method of determining the Efficiency of Radiating Bodies,' Prof. W. A. Bone, Prof. H. L. Callendar, and Mr. H. J. Yates; 'The Simplification of the Arithmetical Processes of Involvement and Evolution,' Mr. E. Chappell; 'The Elastic Properties of Steel at Moderately High Temperatures,' Mr. F. E. Rowett.
 — Geographical, 5.—'Suess's Classification of the Eurasian Mountains,' Prof. J. W. Gregory.
 — Luncheon, 4.—'The Lichens of South Lancashire,' Messrs. J. A. Wheldon and W. G. Travis; 'The Germination of *Marah* (*Echinocystis Marah*, Cogn.), Mr. A. W. Hill; and other Papers.
 — London School of Economics, 5.—'Some German Views of the State: Hegel to Treitschke,' Lecture III, Prof. E. T. Hobhouse.
 — University College, 5.15.—'The War Week by Week,' Prof. A. F. Pollard.
 — University College, 5.30.—'Architecture in Belgium since 1848,' M. Victor Horta.
 — Chemical, 5.—'The Influence: Static and Dynamic,' Part II, Messrs. O. C. M. Davis and F. W. Rixon; 'Interaction of Dimercuriammonium Nitrite and the Alkali Iodides: Nascent Mercurous Nitrite,' Mr. P. C. Wray; 'The Constitution of Allantoin and Allied Substances,' Mr. H. D. Dakin.
 FRI. Bedford College, 5.15.—'War and Hatred,' Prof. G. F. Stout.
 — Philological, 5.—'Italian Onomatology,' Mr. H. Horrocks.
 — Royal Institution, 9.—'Mimicry and Butterflies,' Prof. E. B. Poulton.
 SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Researches on Atoms and Ions,' Lecture III, Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

FINE ARTS

Catalogue de la Collection Barthélemy Rey.
 Par Seymour de Ricci.—*Objets d'Art du Moyen Age et de la Renaissance.* (Paris, Librairie Centrale d'Art et d'Architecture.)

SOME ten years ago M. Émile Molinier wrote of M. Barthélemy Rey's collection in *L'Ami des Monuments et des Arts* (vol. xviii.). The author of the present Catalogue is Mr. Seymour de Ricci, whose excellent book on Louis XVI. furniture appeared last year, and who is at present engaged upon a catalogue of the Louvre. The book before us contains a number of beautiful photographs, which, together with Mr. de Ricci's notes, enable us to form a real estimate of the Barthélemy Rey Collection. This includes, besides incomparable examples of religious sculpture in wood, a number of works in stone, ivory, and metal, also various types of furniture, tapestries, and embroideries.

The wooden statues range from the twelfth century to the Revolution, and are drawn from all parts of the Continent. Spain is represented by an iconolatrous 'La Vierge et l'Enfant' of the thirteenth century—rigid, calm, and glowing with deep colours (54); and the same feeling for stylistic rigidity is seen in the 'Christ' (114), which Mr. de Ricci places at the end of the fifteenth century or the beginning of the sixteenth. Here not only the hair and drapery are formalized, but also the streams of blood which flow from the wounds.

These savage, morbid statues are a strange contrast to the gentle figures from Flanders. M. Rey possesses a number of Flemish pieces of the fifteenth century. We note first a 'Vierge de Miséricorde,' who protects the faithful within the folds of her mantle (59); then a Pietà in painted and gilded walnut, where no theatrical gestures destroy the pathos (81); and, finally, a charming

'La Vierge et l'Enfant' in oak (90), thus described by Mr. de Ricci:—

"La Vierge est représentée debout. Elle est vêtue d'une robe à grands plis et d'un large manteau. Ses cheveux tombent en longues boucles sur ses épaules. Elle porte sur ses deux mains l'enfant Jésus nu, qui s'accroche de la main gauche au col de sa mère. Hauteur, 0^m 49."

From Burgundy comes the walnut 'Saint Jean-Baptiste' (72), which was much admired at the exhibition of "Primitifs Français" (Louvre, 1904), and which has that emotional quality, combined with great technical skill, which we find again and again in the art of the fifteenth century. In the next century we note the Italian suavity in the 'Mise au Tombeau' (116), and the Italian influence in the Flemish 'La Vierge' (146), a squat figure elegantly poised, Flemish homeliness imitating Italian grace. No trace, however, of that influence is to be seen in the emaciated 'Christ' (176) which comes from La Chapelle de Simplon (Valais), for even in the sixteenth century the artists of the mountain country seem to have been inspired by the intense feeling of an earlier age.

A very beautiful 'Diane' (210), exhibited at l'Ancien Hôtel de Sagan (L'Exposition des Chefs d'Œuvre du Moyen Age et de la Renaissance, 1913), attributed by both M. Molinier and Mr. de Ricci to Jean Goujon, must rank as one of the *pièces capitales* in this gallery of masterpieces; and among the stone statues two French works call for special admiration: the 'Vierge de Douleur' (2), which dates from the fourteenth century, and still has traces of painting and gilding; and an early fifteenth-century Pietà (6-8) from Champagne (Église de la Haute-Marne), which is far more impressive than the Italian Pietà mentioned above.

EXHIBITION AT THE TWENTY-ONE GALLERY.

FEW of the water-colours by Mr. A. M. Bishop here shown are equal to his well-known oil studies of Algerian subjects, with their firm body of paint and nicety of tone values. *Sardine Fishing-Boats* (10), however, has something of the same subtlety, and *Avignon, Palais des Papes* (5), is, in its slight way, a phantom of dim architecture not without charm.

On the other hand, Mr. Hamilton Hay's etchings are as good as anything he has yet exhibited. He has a taste for tiny detail delicately filled in, and an eye for large, simple forms. One of the subjects which have frequently attracted him as a painter, a spray of delicate boughs relieved in open fashion against the sky, typifies this tendency to use tiny forms as a decorative fringe on a simple skeleton of structure. This he often does here, and very attractively, as in *Penn, Buckinghamshire* (1), and *Langdale Valley* (2). In some of the other examples we feel a lack of intermediate forms to bring into relation the enormous main forms and the tiny detail which decorates them. In *The Fight, Runcorn Bridge* (7), for example, the colossal scale of the arch and the simplicity of its line seem excessive. *Corfe Village* (11) is another of the best exhibits; and among the uncatalogued prints *Putnam's Field* and *Longham Water Tower* deserve attention.

A BASQUE INSCRIPTION.

14, Carlingford Road, Hampstead,
 February 21, 1915.

CANON DARANATZ will undoubtedly find some reader well acquainted with the work done by British archaeologists in the past to give him information about the interest aroused in this country by the discovery of the Hasparren inscription in the seventeenth century.

But if, as it seems to me, one of the objects of his inquiry is to hear fresh opinion on the purport of this rather difficult text, I venture to submit the following remarks, which will perhaps be found not unworthy of consideration.

I wish first of all to call attention to the accusative *Gallios*, which, to all appearances, through some inadvertence of the workman who cut the letters in the stone or of the printer, has taken in the inscription the place of the dative *Gallis*. It was only after I thought of this correction that the syntax and meaning of the whole became clear to me.

The altar, of which the front side of the base bore the inscription, was erected by Verus in honour of the protecting deity of the village (*genio pagi*). Hasparren, as a thanksgiving for the success of his mission, and after his return from Rome (*urbe redux*), where he had obtained from Augustus a decree granting permission to nine peoples or tribes—which, of course, included the burghers of Hasparren—to annex themselves to the inhabitants of the province of Gaul (*se jungere Gallis*), and so become privileged citizens of the Roman Empire.

Verus is described as *magister* of the village, which, in all probability, means the only or the chief landed proprietor of the place; but he was also there the priest (*flamen*) and the judge (*quæstor*), and shared with somebody else the honorary office of the duumvirate.

In this inscription *obtinerè* has been used in the sense we assign to this verb in English and French. Cicero for a case not very dissimilar to this employed *impetrare* when, writing to a friend, he said that Dollabella, his son-in-law, requested by him on behalf of a Demetrius from Sicily *ei civitatem a Cæsare impetravit*. [But Aulus Gellius, in reporting a comic etymology suggested to him for the adverb *saltem*, shows, by the use he makes of the expression (*salutem*) *impetrari et obtineri*, that the two words had one and the same meaning.]

Another little difficulty apparently lies in the word *legato* being a predicate of *munere*, for which I felt for a moment inclined to propose the correction into *legati*, on the assumption that it should refer to the person who discharged the functions of an envoy. In fact, the form in which we are accustomed to meet this participle is the substantivized masculine *legatus*, denoting the man who is sent out on a mission for negotiations of a political character. I know of no example where *legatum*, in the neuter, stands before an abstract noun to express, as it does in our case, the public duty one was called upon to perform; but we have in Plautus the words *legatum negotium* with reference to things of the everyday life, and in the style of a region lying so far away from the centre of Roman culture the transition from this to *legatum munus* should cause no surprise.

The following punctuation will give at a glance a full idea of how I understand this text:—

"Flamen, item dumvir, quæstor pagique magister Verus, ad Augustum legato munere functus, pro novem obtinuit populis se jungere Gallis. Urbe redux genio pagi hanc dedicat aram."

LAZARE BELLÉL.

Fine Art Gossip.

PORTRAITS *ad vivum*, more familiarly known to collectors nowadays as "plumbagos," form an important section of English miniature art, and particularly in that of the seventeenth century. Mr. Francis Wellesley possesses an unrivalled collection of works of this nature, and some seventy or eighty examples have been placed by him on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Those who are not familiar with the exquisite drawing and delicacy of pencilled portraits by men like Loggan, Faber, Forster, and White should take the opportunity of studying an art hitherto sparsely represented at Kensington.

A MEMORIAL regarding the competition of German art industries has been presented to the Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade.

The Committee responsible for the memorial, consisting of workers in various industries affected by German competition, were invited, as an initial step, to submit a collection of enemy products which they have got together, with a view to an exhibition under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

The memorial points out that the remarkable expansion of German trade, achieved largely at the expense of our own, has resulted not simply from the energetic exploitation of fresh markets, but also, in a striking degree, from the untiring efforts which the Germans have made to improve the quality of their work. During recent years their artists, educational authorities, and manufacturers (assisted by such organizations as the Deutsche Werkbund) have co-operated to that end.

Side by side with this there has been a widespread propaganda among the buying public, whereby the demand for higher standards in workmanship and design has been encouraged to keep pace with the supply. Stress is laid on the fact that the same educational co-operation which has been applied by the Germans to their scientific manufactures (e.g., aniline dyes) has lately been applied to their art industries also. The memorial gives instances of trades in which the success of their efforts has been most marked, and goes on to urge that this far-seeing policy of co-operation should be emulated in England. It is suggested that to this end the activities of public authorities should be more thoroughly co-ordinated, and that a vigorous campaign should be set on foot to stimulate public interest.

Together with the memorial were sent two enclosures: (a) a synopsis of a suggested campaign, taking pottery and porcelain as an example; (b) a note on lithography, showing the completeness with which the Germans have been able to establish themselves in the English market.

At the Royal Institution on Tuesday afternoon next Prof. W. J. Pope will begin a course of two lectures on 'Colour Photography (Scientific Applications)': (1) 'Photographic Appreciation of Colour in Monochrome'; (2) 'Photography in Natural Colours.'

A BOOK designed to stimulate interest in art is Miss Winifred Turner's 'Great Schools of Painting,' which Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson will shortly issue. Miss Turner approaches the various groups of Old Masters from the human point of view, endeavouring to open up as many vistas of interest as possible.

MUSIC

Musicians of To-day. By Romain Rolland. Translated by Mary Blaiklock. (Kegan Paul & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

A DISTINGUISHED native musician, who has recently returned to England after a stay in foreign lands extending over two decades, spoke to the writer the other day on the decided advance here during that period in general musical interest and knowledge. Onlookers may or may not see most of this particular game, especially onlookers from afar; yet certainly those at home, who have long been in the very midst of things, have come to realize that in one respect there has been a great and a worthy advance, namely, in the splendid additions to literature on—not of—music in England. Some fifteen or twenty years ago our "literature" on the subject consisted of a few textbooks of a terribly academic and obstructive nature, supplemented by a few odd volumes on the fringe of aesthetic questions by Hullah, Chappell, and authors even mustier than these. Now, happily, much enterprise has been shown by several publishers, who have vied gloriously with each other to produce, and make as complete as possible, "Libraries" of musical matters. Moreover, many of the more important books have been the result of British knowledge, so that there has not been the same necessity as before of going to America or the Continent for information. But the development of the home industry has, fortunately, not blinded the would-be reader to the advantages of seeing these musical matters as others of other races see them; and it is now possible, owing to the widespread interest, to find excellent English versions of many Continental masterpieces. Of these one of the most remarkable is Miss Mary Blaiklock's admirable translation of Romain Rolland's '*Musiciens d'aujourd'hui*.' It has the supreme merit of a translation, for it reads like an original work; and we have only to deprecate the national laziness where foreign languages are concerned, which restricts the circulation of the French text.

The multitude who have read 'Jean Christophe' need not be told of the value of Romain Rolland as musical critic. In his '*Musicians of To-day*' he covers a wider field—indeed, almost the whole field of that foreign music which is most prominently before the public to-day. The views expressed have a strongly personal note, and that is their main value, since they come from one who knows and understands. Many will gladly go hand in hand with the guiding critic who boldly proclaims his opinion that "*Siegfried*," in spirit and in form, stands alone in Wagner's work. It breathes perfect health and happiness, and it overflows with gladness"; and many, again, can endorse what Romain Rolland felt in his early Wagnerian days—that

"the fascination of Wagner's music for youth has often troubled people; they think it poisons the thoughts and dulls the

activities....Why do not people understand that if we had need of that music it was not because it was death to us, but life? ...In '*Die Meistersinger*,' in '*Tristan*,' and in '*Siegfried*,' we went to find the joy, the love, and the vigour that we so lacked." "We, cramped by the artificiality of a town, far from action, or nature, or any strong or real life, we expanded under the influence of this noble music."

So, too, Romain Rolland takes us enthusiastically, and generally with genial, if occasionally caustic criticism, through the great chamber where we meet almost in the flesh, as well as completely in the spirit, M. Vincent d'Indy, Hugo Wolf, M. Camille Saint-Saëns, that curious "bolt from the blue" Don Lorenzo Perosi, Dr. Richard Strauss (this particularly a most able essay), M. Claude Debussy, and so on; but never does the burning fever of imagination run riot with his critical faculty. That is another thing which adds value to his work. As a fact, Romain Rolland is almost more severe upon his fellow-countrymen than upon German musicians. In his enormously interesting account of the new musical movement in France, which dates from 1870, an essay which provides by far the most satisfying view of musical France recently published, the author says, with characteristic truth and boldness:—

"I think that for the last ten years French musicians have rather imprudently and prematurely proclaimed their victory, and that, in a general way, their works—apart from three or four—are not worth as much as their endeavours. But their endeavours are heroic; and I know nothing finer in the whole history of France. May they continue! But that is only possible by practising a virtue—modesty."

Would that we could discover in our midst one who could and would do for us what Romain Rolland has done in this work for France!

Musical Gossip.

MR. DONALD FRANCIS TOVEY at his fifth recital at the Aeolian Hall last Thursday week played Beethoven's '*Diabelli*' Variations, a work which is seldom given, and for good reasons. It is very long—it took three-quarters of an hour on this occasion—and much of the music came from the composer's head rather than his heart. For private study it is interesting. One can pause and admire the great skill displayed. Mr. Tovey would, we think, have done well to place it by itself as the first part of his recital. Before giving it, however, he played two Sonatas, the one in F, Op. 10, No. 2, the other in E minor, Op. 90. Certainly, neither of these is long, but without them the '*Diabelli*' would have been listened to with fresher ears.

Mr. Tovey was at his best in the rendering of the Variations, though occasionally he indulged in over-emphasis, and the pace was too slow; but on the whole his reading was strong. His technical powers enabled him to overcome the many difficulties, and he showed his thorough grasp of the music by playing it without book.

At his concert at Steinway Hall last week Mr. Isidore de Lara announced that the third award from the 50% offered by Sir Francis Trippel for new compositions had been made to Mr. Hubert Bath for his '*Röseen Dhu*.'

He also read a letter from Sir Francis, who, praising the efforts being made to support British music, said, "We must go on with this work and help our composers to be heard again, again, and again," and guaranteed 1,000*l.* to defray the expenses of a series of three orchestral concerts devoted to the works of British composers, to be given next April by British artists and under British conductors. The generosity of Sir Francis will, we hope, suggest to others that native music is worth support.

THE final concert of the present successful season at Leighton House took place yesterday week. There were two concerted works in the programme. One was Brahms's Clarinet Quintet. Opinions differ as to the merit of some of the composer's instrumental works, but the one in question is almost universally regarded as his finest effort in chamber music. An excellent performance was given by the London String Quartet and Mr. Charles Draper. The other piece was César Franck's fine Pianoforte Quintet with Mr. Arthur Rubinstein as pianist, and to this work justice was rendered. Lady Maud Warrender sang Dr. Ethel Smyth's 'Chrysilla' (violin *obbligato* by Mr. Sammons).

MISS GWYNNE KIMPTON's idea of giving a chamber instead of the usual orchestral concert last Saturday afternoon at the Æolian Hall was successfully carried out. It opened with Dvorák's Pianoforte Quintet in A, which has been a favourite ever since it was produced at the Popular Concerts in the old St. James's Hall. There was plenty of life and good feeling in the performance by the five young ladies. The concert ended with Schubert's Octet, another delightful work. Miss Kimpton will probably find an occasional concert of this kind welcome, especially now when chamber music is infrequently performed. Mr. Thomas Meux sang some charming songs.

MR. SAMUEL DUSHKIN, the talented young Russo-American violinist, gave a recital at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday evening. His programme was by no means hackneyed. He began with Handel's bright and beautiful Sonata in D, which was interpreted with intelligence and feeling. This was followed by a Fughetta by Vitali and a Maestoso and Allegro by Pietro Nardini, two Italian composers of the seventeenth century. Both, for violin alone, were skilfully rendered. To judge from Mr. Dushkin's playing, he is a lover of old music. He also took part in Dr. H. Walford Davies's Sonata in D minor, with the composer at the piano. The two middle movements, an Allegretto and Andantino, make a ready appeal, but the other two, although they contain much that is charming, appear to us less spontaneous.

THE programme of the opening concert of the Classical Concert Society at Æolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon was well arranged as regards contrast. First came César Franck's Sonata in A major for pianoforte and violin, well interpreted by M. Benno Moiseievitch and Miss Daisy Kennedy. Madame Guilhermina Suggia's performance of Bach's Suite in G for cello unaccompanied was admirable. M. Moiseievitch also played a group of Chopin solos. There was much to admire in his reading of the F minor Fantasia; in just a few passages, however, the pianist took precedence of the poet.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
- Balled Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MON. Belgian Popular Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
- TUES. Thomas Dunhill's Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
- WED. The London Trio, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
- THUR. Chappell Balled Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
- FRI. Helene Dolmetzsch's Concert, 3, Æolian Hall.
- Moiseievitch's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

English Drama. By Felix E. Schelling. (Dent & Sons, 5*s.* net.)

The Growth of English Drama. By Arnold Wynne. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

WE cannot well imagine the mental condition of a student who, beginning with no special knowledge of the subject, takes Prof. Schelling as his guide, and reads solidly through 'English Drama.' Unless the reader in question is blessed with a prodigious memory, he is unlikely to retain more than a few fragmentary recollections of the main part of the work. The chapter on 'The Mediæval Drama' goes sufficiently into matters of origin and development to leave a permanent impression upon the memory. The final chapter, on 'The Theatre since Sheridan,' has a perfunctory manner which may convey to the student some idea of the dramatic decadence of the nineteenth century. The remainder, however, is so congested with detail that the book suggests to us a cemetery, every tombstone in which was originally intended to be a milestone. The overcrowding due to Prof. Schelling's wish to make us acquainted with innumerable minor dramatists has led to the inadequate treatment of many of importance. Dekker, Thomas Heywood, Otway, and Farquhar, to name only a few at random, gain a mention here, and a mention there, but are scantily dealt with if one looks for solid passages of criticism and biography. As is only to be expected in the circumstances, the book contains little that is novel. The author challenges accepted views in some few cases, e.g., the date of 'Pericles,' but he cannot spare the space to break a lance in support of his own opinion.

Criticism should not confine itself to enumerating inaccuracies. 'English Drama,' however, leaves us no choice in the matter. It is so overwhelmingly concerned with matters of fact that the reader has not a fair opportunity of examining the author's own contributions to his subject. It contains inaccuracies, generally trivial in themselves, but calculated to shake our confidence in the author, in spite of his obviously laborious studies. A number of names are habitually misspelt, e.g., "Elkana" Settle. Mrs. Behn's Christian name, whether it was Aphra, Alpha, or Astræa, was certainly never Alphara. She married in 1658—not in 1651, when she was only eleven years of age. There are not "three recruiting captains" in Farquhar's 'Recruiting Officer.' A quotation on p. 151 is taken, not from 'Every Man in his Humour,' but from 'Every Man out of his Humour.' A few dates are uncertain. What makes the author ascribe 'The Merry Devil of Edmonton' to 1600? Its existence is not noted, so far as we know, earlier than 1604. 'The Witch of Edmonton' refers to the supposed mis-

deeds of one Mother Sawyer, who was burnt in 1621, but that is the only reason we have for supposing that the play was written the same year; it was not printed until 1658. In another place the author suggests that the play is a revision, made about 1620 (*sic*), of an earlier work of Dekker.

Mr. Arnold Wynne's little book, 'The Growth of English Drama,' provides a refreshing contrast to the previous work. No reader of ordinary intelligence will come away from this sketch without feeling that he has tasted the authentic flavour of the drama in all its stages, from its beginnings to the immediate predecessors of Shakespeare. So far as criticism is concerned, Mr. Wynne follows well-trodden paths; but by giving the substance of the majority of plays of importance, and quoting from them liberally, he succeeds in bringing students to a closer acquaintance with several compositions, such as 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' which are mentioned in every standard work, but remain mere titles to most readers.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE effect of time on a musical comedy is plainly shown by the revival of 'Florodora' at the Lyric. The singing is as good as ever, the dances and dresses are equally attractive, but the wit has by this time lost its point. The introduction of a couple of new songs fails to bring the play up to date; they add nothing to the plot. There is still plenty of good material on the musical side, but the first act in particular needs some drastic cutting to enliven it.

In the second the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Ben Nathan as Tweedlepunch save the situation to some extent, and the dancing of May Leslie Stuart and Julia James is dainty.

'POTASH AND PERLMUTTER,' a play rich in humour and humanity, is the one outstanding success of the day, and celebrated its 365th performance at the Queen's yesterday with a presentation to every member of the audience.

NEXT SATURDAY a new play, entitled 'Excuse Me,' is to be given at the Garrick. It is described as "A Pullman Carnival in Three Sections," and will, we presume, supply some of those realistic effects which Drury Lane melodrama has given us of recent years.

MR. WILLIAM POEL is lecturing to the Society of Arts next Wednesday on 'Shakespeare's Profession.'

THE committee formed last summer to consider the erection of some memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Irving have decided to present a lectern to the Chapel Royal, Savoy, which will be designed by Mr. Gilbert Bayes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. Y.—A. G.—C. L. P.—P. B. L.—S. L. P.—Received.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

Bradshaw's School Directory.

BRADSHAW'S SCHOOL DIRECTORY is published every month in Bradshaw's Guide for Great Britain, and summaries are included every month in Bradshaw's Continental Guide and Bradshaw's Manchester A B C Guide. These are publications used daily by thousands of people throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, and the Continental Bradshaw in addition is to be found in every pleasure resort and important City in Europe. Inquiries as to the placing of pupils reach the Publishers from all parts of the world, and the pupils in question are referred, whenever suitable, to the Schools subscribing. No fees or commissions are charged for the services rendered either to the inquirers or to the schools where pupils may be placed. The publicity thus offered to schools is genuine and widespread, and in relation to the prices charged cannot be equalled. Principals of Schools are invited to apply for further details to

THE MANAGER,

Bradshaw House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.

The following are some of the Schools included in the Directory:—

BOYS' SCHOOLS.

BEDFORD.—MODERN SCHOOL.
For Professional, Commercial Life, and Engineering. Fees from 50 gns. C. W. Kaye, M.A. Oxon.

BLACKHEATH.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE.
Preparation for the Universities or Commerce. Fees from £53. A. C. Wire, B.A. F.R.G.S.

DOLLAR INSTITUTE, near Stirling.
Beautiful situation, bracing climate. Fees from £50.

ELLESMERE.—S. OSWALD'S.
Sound education at moderate fees. £39 a year.

FOLKESTONE.—FELTONFLEET.
In best part of Folkestone. Preparation for Public Schools and Navy. Fees £80. G. A. Nettleton, M.A. Oxon, and H. B. Jeffery, B.A. Cantab.

HARROGATE.—PANNAL ASH COLLEGE.
11 acres of grounds. Thorough teaching. Fees from £42. Walter S. Hill, F.R.G.S. F.R.Met.S.

RAMSGATE.—ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.
A Church of England Public School. Fees £75. Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.

ST. BLAISE, near Neuchâtel.—VILLA VERTE RIVE.
International College for Boys. Special attention to Modern Languages. M. H. Montandon-Bruick.

SOUTHBOURNE-ON-SEA, near Bournemouth.—PEMBROKE LODGE.
Preparatory School, stands high in 4 acres of ground. G. Meakin, M.A.

VILLENEUVE-MONTREUX.—CHELTONIA.
English Preparatory School. English Games and Winter Sports. E. James Fox.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

BRIGHTON.—WESTCOMBE.
Thorough Education by Graduates and Trained Teachers. The Misses Stevens.

BRIGHTON, Hove.—ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE.
Special attention to Music, Art, and Languages. The Misses Cadwallader and Marsland.

DIEPPE.—LE PLEIN AIR.
Staff and instruction entirely French. Domestic course. Miss Fritton.

DOLLAR INSTITUTE, near Stirling.
Beautiful situation, bracing climate. Fees from £50.

DRESDEN PENSIONNAT, Willrich.
Limited number. Individual attention. Sports encouraged. Miss Dora Henning.

EDINBURGH, Grange.—STRATHEARN COLLEGE.
Private School of Cookery, Housekeeping, &c., for the daughters of Gentlemen. Miss Mitchell, First-class diplomée and medallist.

KINGSGATE, Thanet.—BRONDESBURY.
High-class School for Girls. Physical, Mental, and Moral Development of each Pupil Studied. Miss Galloway, Newnham College.

LAUSANNE.—LA BERGERONETTE.
Special facilities for Languages, Music, Art, &c. Fees from 70 gns. Miss Nicholas.

LAUSANNE.—SIGNAL LE MANOIR.
First-class Finishing School. Every facility for Modern Languages, Arts, Music, and Sports. Mme. Henri Vivet.

LUGANO.
First-class Boarding School for Young Ladies. Well known, and especially recommended for the teaching of languages. Mlle. J. M. Cunier.

OUCHY-LAUSANNE.—ROSENECK.
First-class Finishing School, Music, Painting, &c.

SEASCALE.—CALDER SCHOOL.
Efficient staff, including mistress for Gymnastics and Games. Departments for Junior and Senior Girls. Fees from £54. The Misses Wilson, Newnham College, Cambridge, and The Training College, Cambridge.

TORBAY, TORQUAY.—LAURISTON HALL SCHOOL.
Entire charge of children from abroad. Beautiful situation. The Misses Viccars.

VEVEY.—LES CHARMETTES.
On the Lake of Geneva. Agreeable family life. All educational advantages. Fees £70. Mlle. Moulin, directrice diplômée.

WEIMAR, Liezstrasse, 33.
Thorough education in Modern Languages, Music, &c. Highest English references. Terms 70% per annum.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S LIST.

NEW SIX-SHILLING FICTION.

FROM ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S Successful New Novel DELIA BLANCHFLOWER.

"Mrs. Humphry Ward is here seen at her bravest and best."—*Morning Post*.

"Mrs. Ward has never felt more deeply, or expressed herself with greater earnestness in any of her other works."—*Spectator*.

THE WHITE HORSES

Halliwell Sutcliffe

The author's characteristic style here gives charm to a romantic story from a period of English history somewhat earlier than those which he has previously treated with distinguished success.

THE BLIND SPOT

Justus M. Forman

"One of the best and most earnest of Mr. Forman's essays of fiction."—*Scotsman*.

THE INTRUDER

Harold Bindloss

Another fine, breezy, healthy tale of love and adventure in a land where all is fresh.

NESBIT'S COMPACT

Paul Trent

"A well-told story with a good plot, and no lack of exciting incidents. It holds the reader from the first page to the last."—*Financial Times*.

BONES

Edgar Wallace

Mr. Wallace's admirers will hail with joyous shouts of welcome the reappearance of Mr. Commissioner Sanders and that delightful black scoundrel Bosambo. The author is at his best when dealing with his beloved West Africa and its dusky peoples.

SUNSET AND DAWN

Effie Adelaide Rowlands

"A volume of absorbing interest."—*Globe*.

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

Florence Warden

"Miss Warden has given us many exciting stories, but we think that this one may take its place among her very best."—*Bookseller*.

READY MARCH 3rd.

A LOVERS' TALE.

By MAURICE HEWLETT,

Author of 'The Forest Lovers,' &c.

With 9 Illustrations by MAURICE GREIFFENHAGEN.

IMPORTANT WAR ARTICLES

ARE CONTAINED IN THE MARCH ISSUE OF THE

WINDSOR MAGAZINE

BRITAIN'S NEW PROTECTORATE.

ROAD AND RAIL IN THE WAR.

MILITARY BANDS.

MEN OF MARK IN THE WAR.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS.

BRILLIANT FICTION BY

MAURICE HEWLETT

G. B. LANCASTER

DORNFORD YATES

LAURENCE NORTH

and many others

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S SEVENPENNY NOVELS.

Cloth gilt, with frontispiece and attractive wrapper in colours, 7d. net.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 THE GARDEN OF LIES | Justus M. Forman |
| 2 ANNA, THE ADVENTRESS | E. Phillips Oppenheim |
| 3 RAINBOW ISLAND | Louis Tracy |
| 4 THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE DEVIL | Guy Boothby |
| 5 THE IMPOSTOR | Harold Bindloss |
| 6 THE LODESTAR | Max Pemberton |
| 7 A STUDY IN SCARLET | A. Conan Doyle |
| 8 YOUNG LORD STRANLEIGH | Robert Barr |
| 9 THE MOTHER | Eden Phillpotts |
| 10 THE CRIMSON BLIND | Fred M. White |
| 11 WHEN I WAS CZAR | A. W. Marchmont |
| 12 IN WHITE RAIMENT | William Le Queux |
| 13 NOT PROGEN | A. and C. Askew |
| 14 A MAKER OF HISTORY | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 15 BUCHANAN'S WIFE | Justus M. Forman |
| 16 THE PILLAR OF LIGHT | Louis Tracy |
| 17 A BID FOR FORTUNE | Guy Boothby |
| 18 THE DUST OF CONFLICT | Harold Bindloss |
| 19 THE DAY OF TEMPTATION | William Le Queux |
| 20 TWO BAD BLUE EYES | "Rita" |
| 21 MR. WINGRAVE, MILLIONAIRE | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 22 THE CORNER HOUSE | Fred M. White |
| 23 IN STRANGE COMPANY | Guy Boothby |
| 24 THE SPORTING CHANCE | A. and C. Askew |
| 25 THE GOLD WOLF | Max Pemberton |
| 26 A DAMAGED REPUTATION | Harold Bindloss |
| 27 THE SOUL OF GOLD | Justus M. Forman |
| 28 THE MARRIAGE OF ESTHER | Guy Boothby |
| 29 BY WIT OF WOMAN | A. W. Marchmont |
| 30 LADY BARBARITY | J. C. Snaith |
| 31 THE SECRET | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 32 THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE | Louis Tracy |
| 33 THE SLAVE OF SILENCE | Fred M. White |
| 34 DARBY AND JOAN | "Rita" |
| 35 THE RED CHANCELLOR | Sir Wm. Magnay |
| 36 THE TEMPTRESS | William Le Queux |
| 37 PRO PATRIA | Max Pemberton |
| 38 THE FASCINATION OF THE KING | Guy Boothby |
| 39 WILD SHEBA | A. and C. Askew |
| 40 BY SNARE OF LOVE | A. W. Marchmont |
| 41 BENEATH HER STATION | Harold Bindloss |
| 42 HOPE, MY WIFE | L. G. Moberly |
| 43 THE MISSIONER | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 44 THE MESSAGE OF FATE | Louis Tracy |
| 45 THE WAYFARERS | J. C. Snaith |
| 46 TOMMY CARTERET | J. M. Forman |
| 47 DR. NIKOLA | Guy Boothby |
| 48 THE SUNDIAL | Fred M. White |
| 49 WILES OF THE WICKED | William Le Queux |
| 50 ACROSS THE WORLD FOR A WIFE | Guy Boothby |
| 51 A LOST LEADER | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 52 THEMETONIAN | A. and C. Askew |
| 53 HIS LADY'S PLEASURE | Harold Bindloss |
| 54 A COURIER OF FORTUNE | A. W. Marchmont |
| 55 JOURNEYS END | Justus M. Forman |
| 56 PHAROS, THE EGYPTIAN | Guy Boothby |
| 57 LORD STRANLEIGH, PHILANTHROPIST | Robert Barr |
| 58 HEART OF GOLD | L. G. Moberly |
| 59 NETTA | Fred M. White |
| 60 SYLVIA'S CHAUFFEUR | Louis Tracy |
| 61 THE TRIFLER | Archibald Eyre |
| 62 AN EYE FOR AN EYE | William Le Queux |
| 63 THE GOVERNORS | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 64 THE STOLEN LADY | A. and C. Askew |
| 65 HAWTREY'S DEPUTY | Harold Bindloss |
| 66 THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE | A. W. Marchmont |
| 67 A MAKER OF NATIONS | Guy Boothby |
| 68 AS WE FORGIVE THEM | William Le Queux |
| 69 A MILLIONAIRE OF YESTERDAY | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 70 A RED, RED ROSE | Katharine Tynan |
| 71 A CRIME ON CANVAS | Fred M. White |
| 72 LONG LIVE THE KING! | Guy Boothby |
| 73 RAVENSHAW OF RIETHOLME | Bertram Mitford |
| 74 THE KING OF DIAMONDS | Louis Tracy |
| 75 THE WORLD'S GREAT SNARE | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 76 HELEN OF THE MOOR | A. and C. Askew |
| 77 THE LEAGUE OF THE LEOPARD | Harold Bindloss |
| 78 HER SPLENDID SIN | Headon Hill |
| 79 DR. NIKOLA'S EXPERIMENT | Guy Boothby |
| 80 WHOSO FINDETH A WIFE | William Le Queux |
| 81 THE STOWAWAY | Louis Tracy |
| 82 LAW OF THE LAND | Fred M. White |
| 83 MR. MARX'S SECRET | E. P. Oppenheim |

WARD, LOCK & CO., LTD., SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE ATHENÆUM" OFFICE, Steam's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Published Weekly by Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & SON, 125, Fleet Street, London, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Steam's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.
Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Saturday, February 27, 1915.